



LEICESTER COUNTY COUNCIL



# ANNUAL REPORT

*of the*  
COUNTY  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1961

G. H. GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE: LEICESTER 20451






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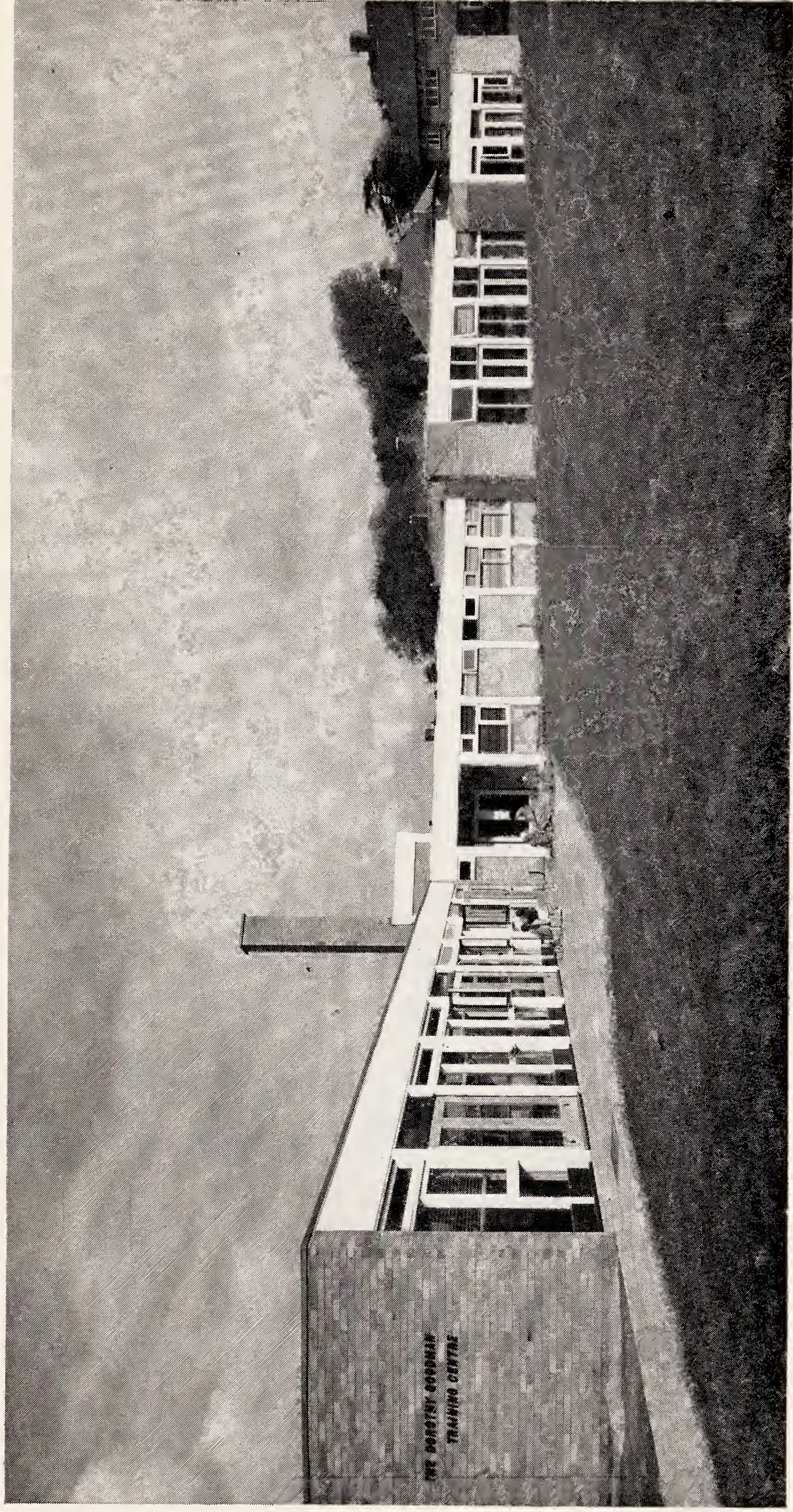
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HINCKLEY TRAINING CENTRE





HINCKLEY TRAINING CENTRE  
LEICESTERSHIRE

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COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
17 FRIAR LANE,  
LEICESTER,

*October 1962*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report of the work of the County Health Department for the year 1961. The activities of the Department are described in some detail and inevitably there is some repetition from previous years. The usual statistics are provided and can be considered satisfactory. The infant mortality rate (15.72 per thousand live births) is the lowest ever recorded in the County and can be compared with the rate of 50 per thousand live births only twenty years ago. Other figures worthy of comment are the higher birth rate and the continued increase of total population, both of which have effects on the demands of our services.

There has been considerable activity in mental health work both in planning for the future and in bringing our existing services into line with the new outlook. A new Training Centre was opened at Hinckley during the year and has proved extremely satisfactory in use.

The section on the work of the Domestic Health Service includes particulars of the County's courses for instruction for home helps. These courses have been well known for a number of years to members of the Committee but the brief account of their aims and content may be of interest to others. We consider them a most valuable part of the service and they have attracted a good deal of attention from other authorities.

Many members of the Department's staff have taken a share in the preparation of this Report and my thanks are due to them all, and to all members of the staff for their work during the year. We owe much to the Chief Officers of other County Council Departments and their staff and to the co-operation received from the many organisations and individuals concerned in many different ways with the health services. Finally it is a pleasure to express my appreciation of the unfailing kindness and consideration shown to myself and the staff by the members of the Committee and of their interest and support in the work under their control.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. GIBSON,

*County Medical Officer*





# HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

(at 1.12.61)

HARVEY, L. W. (*Chairman*)

BRANSTON, T. A. S.  
CRISP, R. L. D.  
EADY, Mrs. N. M. E.  
EGGINGTON, A. T.  
GALLAGHER, M.  
GLOVER, R. H. E.  
HART, A.  
HEAP, J. L.  
HILTON, A. G., D.L. (*ex-officio*)  
HOLMES, J. H.  
HULL, L. W.  
JOHNSON, Mrs. B.  
KEAY, Mrs. M. E., B.E.M.

LLOYD, Col. P. H., T.D., D.L. (*ex-officio*)  
MAWBY, G. H.  
MORRISON, Miss M. F. C. S.  
MURPHY, R.  
PERRY, P. J.  
SHAW, J. J. H.  
SHEFFIELD, Mrs. D. M.  
SHERRIFF, J. E.  
TANDY, E. W.  
TIMMS, R.  
TOMPKINS, J. G. S.  
WESTON, R. C.  
YATES, F. (*Vice-Chairman*)

*Members co-opted to the Health and Welfare Committee by the County Council  
on the nomination of various bodies :*

NAME :	REPRESENTATION :
MARTIN, Hon. Lady ..	Leicestershire County Nursing Association
EVERARD, Mrs. F. J. F. ..	Leicestershire County Nursing Association
HURWOOD, Dr. D. S. ..	National Health Service (Leicestershire and Rutland) Executive Council
ALLEN, G. A. ..	Leicestershire and Rutland Association of Urban Authorities
SEVILLE, H. A. ...	Leicestershire and Rutland Association of Rural District Councils

*Members co-opted to the General Purposes Sub-Committee :*

FACER, Miss L. ..	Leicestershire Voluntary Association for Cripples' Welfare
MILLER, Miss I. H. ..	Royal Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Incorporated Institution for the Blind.

*Members co-opted to the County Homes Sub-Committee :*

ARIS, W.	ERRINGTON, H. Y.
FOSBROOKE, Miss M. C.	

*Members co-opted to the Mental Health Sub-Committee :*

MACGREGOR, Dr. D. F. ..	Medical Superintendent, Carlton Hayes Hospital
VALENTINE, Dr. A. A. ..	Medical Superintendent, Glenfrith Hospital

## Sub-Committees of the Health Committee

(including terms of reference)

*General Purposes Sub-Committee :*

HARVEY, L. W. (*Chairman*)

Ambulance Service  
Chiropody Service  
Health Centres  
Health Education  
Home Safety  
Housing (including housing of rural  
workers)  
Milk and Dairies

YATES, F. (*Vice-Chairman*)

Registration of Nursing Homes  
Sewerage and water  
Small dwellings  
Welfare of the blind, crippled, deaf  
and handicapped persons  
General matters not specifically re-  
ferred to any other Sub-Committee

## HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE—*continued*

### *Domiciliary Services Sub-Committee :*

YATES, F. (*Chairman*)

Convalescent Home Treatment  
Deafness in Young Children  
Domestic Help Service  
Health Visiting  
Home Nursing  
Maternity and Child Welfare  
Midwifery  
Nurseries and Child Minders  
Other types of illness, including  
venereal disease, care of epileptics  
and care of patients discharged  
from hospital  
Problem Families

EADY, Mrs. N. M. E. (*Vice-Chairman*)

Provision of nursing equipment and  
apparatus  
Tuberculosis, including the provision  
of village settlements, workshops,  
hospital accommodation, night  
sanatoria, domiciliary visits to  
tuberculosis patients, provision of  
shelters and the setting up of a Care  
Committee  
Unmarried Mothers  
Vaccination and Immunisation  
Welfare Foods

### *County Homes Sub-Committee :*

HOLMES, J. H. (*Chairman*)

SHEFFIELD, Mrs. D. M. (*Vice-Chairman*)

All matters relating to the provision of residential accommodation for the aged and infirm, and temporary accommodation for persons in need thereof: the temporary protection of property of persons admitted to any hospital or old peoples' homes: the burial and cremation of the dead and the powers and duties of the County Council under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and the registration, etc., of disabled persons' and old persons' homes.

### *Mental Health Sub-Committee :*

MURPHY, R. (*Chairman*)

SHEFFIELD, Mrs. D. M. (*Vice-Chairman*)

All matters relating to mental health, including the Council's duties in respect of mental illness under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946; the Council's duties under the Mental Health Act, 1959; staffing and financial matters appertaining to this Sub-Committee.

## Representation on other Governing Bodies and Associations

### *Joint Consultative Committee for the Welfare of the Blind :*

GALLAGHER, M., HARVEY, L. W., HOLMES, J. H., MAWBY, G. H.

### *Leicestershire County Nursing Association :*

EADY, Mrs. N. M. E., HOLMES, J. H., MORRISON, Miss M. F. C. S.,  
SHERRIFF, J. E.

### *National Health Service Act, 1946 ; Leicestershire and Rutland Executive Council :*

ARIS, W.	HARVEY, L. W.	SHAW, J. J. H.
EADY, Mrs. N. M. E.	HEAP, J. L.	WESTON, R. C.

### *Leicestershire Voluntary Association for Cripples' Welfare :*

EADY, Mrs. N. M. E., KEAY, Mrs. M. E., B.E.M., SHEFFIELD, Mrs. D. M.

### *Leicester and County Mission to the Deaf :*

KEAY, Mrs. M. E., B.E.M.

## HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE—*continued*

*Royal Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Incorporated Institution for the Blind :*

GALLAGHER, M. SEVILLE, H. A. SHERRIFF, J. E. YATES, F.

*Wycliffe Society for Helping the Blind :*

KEAY, Mrs. M. E., B.E.M. WESTON, R. C.

*Southern Regional Association for the Blind :*

YATES, F.

*Friends of Markfield After-Care Committee :*

MURPHY, R. WESTON, R. C.

*Leicestershire Rural Community Council :*

HART, A. YATES, F.

*East Midlands Old People's Welfare Committee of the National Council of Social Services :*

JOHNSON, Mrs. B.

*Leicestershire Old People's Welfare Association :*

ARIS, W. SHAW, J. J. H.



# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*County Medical Officer ; Principal School Medical Officer :*

GIBSON, G. H., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy County Medical Officer ; Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:*

BYARS, J. R., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Senior Medical Officers:*

CAMPBELL, MARJORIE L., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

BRANNEN, I. C., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.P.E., D.P.H.

*Assistant County Medical Officers :*

BENNETT, JOAN G. H., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.

MURPHY, LORETTO P., M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.C.H.

*Senior Assistant County Medical Officer ;*

*Medical Officer of Health, Loughborough M.B. :*

HOLDERNESS, R. C., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Assistant County Medical Officer ; Medical Officer of Health, Blaby and Lutterworth  
Rural Districts :*

ROSS, A. C., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

*Assistant County Medical Officer ;*

*Medical Officer of Health, Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District:*

HALL, J. W., M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

*Assistant County Medical Officer ; Medical Officer of Health, Oadby, Wigston and  
Market Harborough Urban Districts and Market Harborough Rural District :*

KIND, R. W., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Assistant County Medical Officer :*

*Medical Officer of Health, Hinckley Urban District and Market Bosworth Rural  
District :*

KERSHAW, J. B., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Chief Physician and Chief Tuberculosis Officer :*

BROUGH, M. C., M.D., B.CH., B.A.O.

(Joint duties with Sheffield Regional Hospital Board and County Council)

*Principal School Dental Surgeon :*

CAMPBELL, W. G., L.D.S.



## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

—continued

### *School Dental Surgeons :*

WARD, A. E., L.D.S. (retired 4.12.61)  
McLELLAN, C. L. R., L.D.S.  
LATIMER, R., L.D.S. (part-time)  
LAWSON, D., L.D.S. (part-time) (died 30.5.61)

### *County Health Inspector :*

GREGORY, S. A., F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### *Assistant County Health Inspector :*

BUTTON, D. D., M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

### *Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties) :*

HORNSBY, Miss A., R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

### *Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse (combined duties) :*

TAYLOR, Miss R. P., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

### *Health Visitors and School Nurses (combined duties) :*

ALDERTON, Miss M. B.	KEITH, Miss L.
ANDERSON, Miss J. A.	KERRY, Mrs. E. (part-time)
AUSTIN, Miss R. M.	KLEIN, Mrs. D. M. I.
BAINES, Mrs. D. G.	LANCASTER, Miss A. H.
BAXTER, Miss D. G. (Diabetic H.V.)	McDONAGH, Miss K.
BLACK, Miss E. J.	McILRATH, Miss G.
BOON, Miss K. F.	MOSS, Miss G.
CARTER, Miss W. D.	MOULD, Miss L. M.
COULSON, Mrs. G. E.	NUTTING, Miss M.
DANIELS, Miss J.	PATERSON, Miss M. J.
DENNING, Miss D. M.	PEARCE, Miss S. M.
DIBLE, Miss H.	PHILIP, Miss M. E.
DOHERTY, Miss E. M.	ROBINSON, Miss E.
DOWNES, Miss D. I.	RODDIS, Miss M. J. (appointed 17.4.61)
DUNNE, Mrs. B.	SARGEAUNT, Mrs. B. Z. (appointed 1.8.61)
DYSON, Miss J. M. (appointed 4.12.61)	SIMMS, Miss A. E. (appointed 1.4.61)
FARMER, Mrs. D.	SIMMONS, Miss B. W.
FOINETTE, Mrs. N.	SMITH, Miss E. F. V.
FOXLEY, Miss E. M.	SWINGLER, Miss M. E.
GRATELEY, Mrs. S. T.	WARNER, Miss G. M. (resigned 3.8.61)
HENSON, Miss F. B.	WHYTOCK, Mrs. R. M.
HILL, Miss M. L. (retired 31.12.61)	WILSON, Miss B. M. (resigned 29.9.61)
HOLMES, Miss A. L.	WOOLFITT, Miss N. I.
HUDSON, Mrs. B.	
JONES, Mrs. K. B.	

# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

—continued

*Social Worker:*  
NAYLOR, P. W.

*Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives :*  
ALLINSON, Miss L., S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.  
(on the Staff of the Leicestershire County Nursing Association)

*Domestic Help Organiser :*  
HAMER, Mrs. A. L. E., M.B.E.

*Deputy Domestic Help Organiser :*  
SANDERS, Miss G. M., S.R.N., S.R.C.N.

*Ambulance Officer :*  
DIXON, S. S.

*Deputy Ambulance Officer :*  
CLARKE, A. S.

*Senior Mental Welfare Officer:*  
FORDHAM, W. J.

*Deputy Senior Mental Welfare Officer:*  
NEWTON, Mrs. M., D.P.A.

*Mental Welfare Officers:*  
CHARLES, Mrs. R.      WEST, Miss D. I.  
CHRISTIAN, Miss G. H. (appointed 1st November, 1961)  
MAGEE, L. M.      WINSTANLEY, J.

*Training Centres Organiser:*  
BUSHELL, R. S.

*Special Case Workers:*  
VOLANS, Mrs. I.  
SULLIVAN, G. (appointed 1st February, 1961)

*Chief Administrative Assistant:*  
TURNER, E. R. (retired 4th November, 1961)  
READ, E. F. (appointed 5th November, 1961)

*Senior Administrative Officer (County Homes):*  
FREER, N. C.

*Officers at County Homes :*

Catherine Dalley House, Scalford Road, Melton Mowbray	Matron, Miss C. Sutton
Enderby House, Leicester Road, Narborough..	Secretary, Mr. H. S. Painter Matron, Mrs. M. G. Painter
Hastings House, 59a Regent Street, Loughborough	Matron, Miss E. F. F. Blencowe
Knighton House, 341 London Road, Leicester	Matron, Miss F. E. Holland
St. Luke's, Leicester Road, Market Harborough	Secretary, Mr. S. J. Mockett Matron, Mrs. A. Mockett
Westhaven, Station Road, Market Bosworth, Nuneaton	Secretary, Mr. A. D. Allan Matron, Mrs. M. E. Allan
Woodmarket House, Lutterworth, Rugby ..	Secretary, Mr. D. H. K. Gilson Matron, Mrs. G. M. Gilson
Loudoun House, Ridgway Road, Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Matron, Mrs. M. C. C. Silverwood
Tillson House, Bradgate Drive, Coalville ..	Matron, Miss K. Corless

# DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH

Area	Name		Office Address and Telephone No.	
URBAN :				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Dr. A. M. W. Segerdal..		Council Offices, Kilwardby Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch (Tel. Ashby-de-la-Zouch 2853)	
Ashby Woulds	..	Dr. A. M. W. Segerdal..	Council Offices, Moira (Tel. Swadlincote 7669)	
Coalville	..	Dr. A. Hamilton	..	Council Offices, London Road, Coalville (Tel. Coalville 283)
Hinckley	..	Dr. J. B. Kershaw		Council Offices, Church Walk, Hinckley (Tel. Hinckley 3771)
Loughborough	..	Dr. R. C. Holderness	..	Health Department, Town Hall, Loughborough (Tel. Loughborough 2094)
Market Harborough		Dr. R. W. Kind..	..	Council Offices, Northampton Road, Market Harborough (Tel. Market Harborough 2258)
Melton Mowbray	..	Dr. J. Young	..	Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray (Tel. Melton Mowbray 3662)
Oadby	..	Dr. R. W. Kind..	..	Council Offices, Oadby (Tel. Oadby 3266)
Shepshed	..	Dr. A. M. W. Segerdal..		Council Offices, Shepshed (Tel. Shepshed 3212)
Wigston	..	Dr. R. W. Kind..	..	Council Offices, Wigston (Tel. Wigston 2345)
RURAL :				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Dr. A. M. W. Segerdal..		South Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch (Tel. Ashby-de-la-Zouch 2783)	
Barrow-upon-Soar		Dr. J. W. Hall	..	The Grange, Rothley (Tel. Rothley 2391)
Billesdon	..	Dr. J. Young	..	Council Offices, Thurnby (Tel. Thurnby 2182)
Blaby	..	Dr. A. C. Ross	..	Council Offices, Narborough (Tel. Narborough 2071)
Castle Donington	..	Dr. T. M. Montford	..	4 Clapgun Street, Castle Donington (Tel. Castle Donington 271)
Lutterworth	..	Dr. A. C. Ross	..	Council Offices, Lutterworth (Tel. Lutterworth 61 and 164)
Market Bosworth	..	Dr. J. B. Kershaw	..	Council Offices, Market Bosworth (Tel. Market Bosworth 234, 371)
Market Harborough		Dr. R. W. Kind..	..	42 High Street, Market Har- borough (Tel. Market Harborough 2063)
Melton and Belvoir		Dr. J. Young	..	Warwick Lodge, Melton Mowbray (Tel. Melton Mowbray 3343)



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The County of Leicester, geographically in the centre of the country, has an area of 832 square miles (Administrative County 806 square miles). It has an undulating surface which varies from 100 feet to 912 feet above sea level. The principal rivers are the Soar and the Wreake, with the Avon and Welland in the south and the Trent in the north forming part of the County boundaries. The geological structure consists mainly of clay, marl, sandstone and limestone, with considerable deposits of coal and granite in the north-west part of the county.

The industries of the rural areas of the county are traditionally farming, coal mining and stone quarrying. From the beginning of the 19th century, the well-known Leicestershire industries of hosiery and footwear have developed in the towns and large villages. Originally closely associated with these last two industries, the engineering industry of the county now includes the production of machine tools, electronic equipment, scientific instruments and road-making machinery.

## STATISTICS OF THE AREA

				Whole County	
Area in Acres ( <i>Census in 1961</i> )	Urban	56,910			
	Rural	458,492	..	515,402	
Population (Registrar-General's estimates, mid-year 1961) :					
	Urban	186,150			
	Rural	224,620	..	410,770	
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1961	..	..	..	£4,885,085	
Estimated product of penny rate, 1961-62		..	..	£19,786	
Live births	Urban	3,420			
	Rural	4,086	..	7,506	
Live birth-rate (per 1,000 population)	Urban	18.37			
	Rural	18.19	..	18.27	
Illegitimate live births expressed as a percentage of total live births					
	Urban	4.01%			
	Rural	3.45%	..	3.70%	
Stillbirths	Urban	79			
	Rural	71	..	150	
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births)	Urban	22.58			
	Rural	17.08	..	19.59	
Total live and stillbirths	Urban	3,499			
	Rural	4,157	..	7,656	
Infant mortality (deaths under one year of age)	Urban	59			
	Rural	59	..	118	
Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births)	Urban	17.25			
	Rural	14.44	..	15.72	
Legitimate Infant Mortality rate (per thousand legitimate live births)					
	Urban	15.84			
	Rural	13.94	..	14.80	

# STATISTICS OF THE AREA—*continued*

Illegitimate Infant Mortality rate (per thousand illegitimate live births) .. .. .	Urban	51.09		
	Rural	28.04	..	39.57
Neo-natal mortality (deaths under four weeks of age) ..	Urban	40		
	Rural	46	.	86
Neo-natal mortality rate (per thousand live births) ..	Urban	11.70		
	Rural	11.26	..	11.46
Early Neo-natal mortality (deaths under one week)	Urban	36		
	Rural	41	..	77
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (per thousand live births) ..	Urban	10.53		
	Rural	10.03	..	10.26
Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under one week) ..	Urban	115		
	Rural	112	..	227
Perinatal mortality rate (per thousand live and stillbirths)	Urban	32.86		
	Rural	26.94	..	29.65
Maternal mortality .. .. .	Urban	2		
	Rural	—	..	2
Maternal mortality rate (per thousand live and stillbirths)	Urban	0.57		
	Rural	—	..	0.26
Deaths .. .. .	Urban	1,930		
	Rural	2,335	..	4,265
Death-rate .. .. .	Urban	10.37		
	Rural	10.40	..	10.38

## POPULATION OF THE COUNTY

During 1961 there has again been an increase, of 12,450, in the estimated population of the County.

The Registrar-General's estimate at mid-year 1961 is given below, together with that of 1960.

				Estimated Mid-year	Estimated Mid-year
Urban Districts :	..	..		1961	1960
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	..	..	7,450	7,150
Ashby Wolds	..	..	..	3,340	3,300
Coalville	..	..	..	26,200	26,830
Hinckley	..	..	..	41,510	40,890
Loughborough M.B.	..	..	..	38,450	35,910
Market Harborough	..	..	..	11,510	10,990
Melton Mowbray	..	..	..	15,900	15,090
Oadby	..	..	..	12,590	12,510
Shepshed	..	..	..	7,210	6,910
Wigston	..	..	..	21,990	20,050
Total Urban Districts	..	..	..	186,150	179,630



# POPULATION OF THE COUNTY—*continued*

				Estimated Mid-year 1961	Estimated Mid-year 1960
Rural Districts :					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	..	..	13,660	14,050
Barrow-upon-Soar	..	..	..	57,360	55,040
Billesdon	..	..	..	18,500	19,060
Blaby	..	..	..	56,650	50,800
Castle Donington	..	..	..	9,890	10,200
Lutterworth	..	..	..	13,490	13,390
Market Bosworth	..	..	..	27,380	27,730
Market Harborough	..	..	..	9,220	9,820
Melton and Belvoir	..	..	..	18,470	18,600
Total Rural Districts ..				224,620	218,690
Total population of whole county ..				410,770	398,320

The following table gives the population figures for the past 20 years.

Year	Urban Population	Rural Population	Whole County Population
1942	150,100	168,000	318,100
1943	146,900	165,200	312,100
1944	146,320	164,060	310,380
1945	145,100	162,590	307,690
1946	150,930	168,100	319,030
1947	154,450	172,880	327,300
1948	158,960	178,840	337,800
1949	160,490	181,710	342,200
1950	163,780	183,900	347,680
1951	162,700	184,800	347,500
1952	162,100	186,600	348,700
1953	163,500	188,000	351,500
1954	164,970	189,630	354,600
1955	166,600	191,900	358,500
1956	168,300	196,300	364,600
1957	171,100	202,200	373,300
1958	174,200	207,200	381,400
1959	176,600	212,900	389,500
1960	179,630	218,690	398,320
1961	186,150	224,620	410,770

## LIVE BIRTHS

(rates calculated per thousand population)

An increase has again been recorded in the number of births recorded in the County, from 7,076 to 7,506, resulting in a birth-rate increase of 0.5 to 18.3. The rate for England and Wales was 17.4. There were 3,878 male and 3,628 female births during 1961; a rate of 106.9 male to 100 female births.

There was also an increase in the number of illegitimate live births; from 235 to 278, resulting in an increase in the rate from 0.59 to 0.68.

The number of births and the birth-rate for the past 20 years is given below.

Year	Urban		Rural		Whole County		Rate for England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1942 ..	2,718	18.1	2,790	16.6	5,508	17.3	15.8
1943 ..	2,930	19.9	3,172	19.2	6,102	19.6	16.5
1944 ..	3,120	21.3	3,416	20.8	6,536	21.1	17.6
1945 ..	2,859	19.7	2,924	18.0	5,783	18.8	16.1
1946 ..	3,222	21.4	3,341	19.9	6,563	20.6	19.1
1947 ..	3,366	21.8	3,582	20.7	6,948	21.2	20.5
1948 ..	3,050	19.2	3,313	18.5	6,363	18.8	17.9
1949 ..	2,867	17.9	3,069	16.9	5,936	17.4	16.7
1950 ..	2,675	16.3	2,949	16.0	5,624	16.2	15.8
1951 ..	2,645	16.3	2,922	15.8	5,567	16.0	15.5
1952 ..	2,607	16.1	2,856	15.3	5,463	15.7	15.3
1953 ..	2,602	15.9	2,820	14.9	5,422	15.4	15.5
1954 ..	2,465	14.9	2,680	14.1	5,145	14.5	15.2
1955 ..	2,538	15.2	2,759	14.4	5,297	14.8	15.0
1956 ..	2,600	15.5	3,011	15.3	5,611	15.4	15.7
1957 ..	2,789	16.3	3,366	16.7	6,155	16.5	16.1
1958 ..	2,912	16.7	3,459	16.7	6,371	16.7	16.4
1959 ..	2,989	16.9	3,798	17.8	6,787	17.4	16.5
1960 ..	3,156	17.6	3,920	17.9	7,076	17.8	17.1
1961 ..	3,420	18.4	4,086	18.2	7,506	18.3	17.4

## STILLBIRTHS

(rates calculated per thousand live and stillbirths)

An increase has occurred in the number of stillbirths, from 130 to 150, with a corresponding increase in the stillbirth rate from 18.0 to 19.6. For comparison, the rate for England and Wales was 18.7. The number of illegitimate stillbirths (8) is the same as in 1960.

Year			Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	
			No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1942	..	..	176	30.0	6	1.0	182	32.0
1943	..	..	169	26.9	15	2.4	184	29.3
1944	..	..	155	23.1	22	3.3	177	26.4
1945	..	..	153	25.6	17	2.9	170	28.5
1946	..	..	151	22.5	7	1.0	158	23.5
1947	..	..	172	24.1	10	1.4	182	25.5
1948	..	..	150	23.0	7	1.1	157	24.1
1949	..	..	127	20.9	12	2.0	139	22.9
1950	..	..	155	26.8	5	0.9	160	27.7
1951	..	..	121	21.2	7	1.2	128	22.4
1952	..	..	113	20.2	5	0.9	118	21.1
1953	..	..	120	21.6	3	0.5	123	22.1
1954	..	..	139	26.2	10	1.9	149	28.1
1955	..	..	108	19.9	5	0.9	113	20.8
1956	..	..	142	24.6	6	1.0	148	25.6
1957	..	..	121	19.7	7	1.1	128	20.8
1958	..	..	156	23.9	9	1.4	165	25.3
1959	..	..	146	21.0	8	1.2	154	22.2
1960	..	..	122	16.9	8	1.1	130	18.0
1961	..	..	142	18.5	8	1.0	150	19.6

# NEO-NATAL DEATHS

(rates calculated per thousand live births)

The numbers of early neo-natal and neo-natal deaths have reduced only slightly from last year, but, because of the increase in the number of live births, the rates for early neo-natal and neo-natal deaths do show a decrease.

## EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS

Year	Urban		Rural		Whole County	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1959	37	12.4	39	10.3	76	11.2
1960	43	13.6	36	9.2	79	11.2
1961	36	10.5	41	10.0	77	10.3

# NEO-NATAL DEATHS

Year			Urban		Rural		Whole County	
			No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1950	..	..	51	19.1	51	17.3	102	18.1
1951	..	..	41	15.5	42	14.4	83	14.9
1952	..	..	57	21.9	54	18.9	111	20.3
1953	..	..	53	20.4	48	17.0	101	18.6
1954	..	..	57	23.9	49	18.9	106	21.3
1955	..	..	43	16.9	34	12.3	77	14.5
1956	..	..	52	20.0	40	13.2	92	16.4
1957	..	..	53	19.0	55	16.3	108	17.4
1958	..	..	30	10.3	40	11.6	70	11.0
1959	..	..	40	13.4	47	12.4	87	12.8
1960	..	..	47	14.3	40	10.2	87	12.3
1961	..	..	40	11.7	46	11.3	86	11.5



# INFANT MORTALITY

(rates calculated per thousand live births)

Year	Urban		Rural		Whole County		Rate for England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1942 ..	146	54	111	40	257	47	49
1943 ..	134	46	123	39	257	42	49
1944 ..	123	39	122	36	245	37	46
1945 ..	97	34	110	38	207	36	46
1946 ..	134	42	101	30	235	36	43
1947 ..	161	48	137	38	298	43	41
1948 ..	102	33	103	31	205	32	34
1949 ..	81	28	80	26	161	27	32
1950 ..	80	29.9	72	24.4	152	27.0	29.8
1951 ..	72	27.2	71	24.3	143	25.7	29.6
1952 ..	77	29.6	68	23.8	145	26.5	27.6
1953 ..	77	29.6	75	26.6	152	28.0	26.8
1954 ..	70	29.4	70	27.0	140	28.1	25.4
1955 ..	65	25.6	54	19.6	119	22.5	24.9
1956 ..	65	25.0	65	21.6	130	23.2	23.8
1957 ..	71	25.5	76	22.6	147	23.9	23.1
1958 ..	51	17.5	59	17.1	110	17.3	22.5
1959 ..	52	17.4	70	18.4	122	18.0	22.2
1960 ..	76	24.1	61	15.6	137	19.4	21.9
1961 ..	59	17.3	59	14.4	118	15.7	21.4

The following table gives the number and percentage of deaths in the age groups under one week, one to four weeks, and four weeks to one year.

Year	Deaths under one week		Deaths one to four weeks		Deaths four weeks to one year	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1959	76	62.3	11	9.0	35	28.7
1960	79	57.7	8	5.8	50	36.5
1961	77	65.3	9	7.6	32	27.1



## INFANT MORTALITY

The following table analyses into individual causes the 118 infant deaths which occurred in 1961, compared with the figures for 1960.

Cause of death	Year 1960			Year 1961		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Meningococcal infections .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diabetes .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Coronary disease, angina .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Influenza .. ..	1	—	1	1	—	1
Pneumonia .. ..	9	12	21	7	2	9
Bronchitis .. ..	5	2	7	1	1	2
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	1	—	1	1	2	3
Gasteritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	2	—	2	2	1	3
Congenital malformation .. ..	14	15	29	14	13	27
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	35	32	67	42	26	68
All other accidents .. ..	4	3	7	—	2	2
Totals .. ..	73	64	137	68	50	118

As the group “other defined and ill-defined diseases” accounts for approximately half the total deaths it has been broken down into the following sub-divisions:

<b>Intracranial and spinal injury at birth :</b>	1960	1961
Cerebral haemorrhage .. ..	4	5
Birth injury of brain .. ..	2	4
Other brain haemorrhage .. ..	4	2
<b>Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis :</b>		
Atelectasis (all forms) .. ..	9	4
Asphyxia .. ..	6	3
<b>Immaturity with or without mention of other subsidiary condition :</b>		
Prematurity .. ..	30	29
<b>Haemolytic disease of the newborn :</b>		
Haemolytic disease of the newborn .. ..	1	—
<b>Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn :</b>		
Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn .. ..	1	1

# INFANT MORTALITY—*continued*

## Other general symptoms :

						1960	1961
Anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Anoxia	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Cardiac failure		..	..	..	..	3	2
Cardio-respiratory failure			..	..	..	—	1
Fibrocystic disease of pancreas	..		..	..	..	—	2
Hepatitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Hyaline membrane disease			..	..	..	2	3
Hypothermia		..	..	..	..	1	—
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	—	4
Postmaturity	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Pulmonary haemorrhage			..	..	..	—	1
Respiratory failure	..		..	..	..	—	1
Sclerema neonatorum	..		..	..	..	1	—
Septicaemia	..	..	..	..	..	1	—

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

(rates calculated per thousand live and stillbirths)

Year			Number of maternal deaths	Rate per thousand live and stillbirths	
				Leicestershire	England and Wales
1942	..	..	13	2.28	2.01
1943	..	..	19	3.03	2.29
1944	..	..	14	2.07	1.93
1945	..	..	16	2.69	1.79
1946	..	..	6	0.89	1.43
1947	..	..	9	1.26	1.17
1948	..	..	10	1.53	0.86
1949	..	..	5	0.82	0.82
1950	..	..	7	1.21	0.86
1951	..	..	5	0.88	0.79
1952	..	..	1	0.18	0.72
1953	..	..	4	0.72	0.76
1954	..	..	2	0.37	0.69
1955	..	..	3	0.55	0.64
1956	..	..	4	0.69	0.56
1957	..	..	3	0.48	0.47
1958	..	..	—	—	0.35
1959	..	..	4	0.58	0.32
1960	..	..	3	0.42	0.39
1961	..	..	2	0.26	0.34

## DEATHS (all causes and all ages)

The number of deaths from all causes was 4,265, an increase of 257 over the previous year. This increase can be more than accounted for in the increase in deaths from the following three groups of diseases: Neoplasms (58), Diseases of the Circulatory System (54) and Diseases of the Respiratory System (160). The increase in this last group is affected greatly by the increase in deaths from influenza; 80% of the 112 deaths from this cause being in persons over the age of 65.

I. INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES				Year 1957	Year 1958	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..		21	20	18	20	20
2. Tuberculosis, other	..	..		5	9	5	2	3
3. Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	3	—	6	8	10
4. Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	..	..	..	1	—	1	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	..	..		—	—	1	—	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis	..	..		3	—	—	1	—
8. Measles	..	..	..	—	—	1	—	2
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	..			8	9	10	6	8
II. NEOPLASMS								
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..			112	94	111	99	83
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..			110	110	126	137	171
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	..			66	89	55	67	76
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..			28	28	31	31	30
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	360	339	359	339	371
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..		15	12	24	25	19
III. ALLERGIC, ENDOCRINE SYSTEM, METABOLIC, AND NUTRITIONAL DISEASES								
16. Diabetes	..	..	..	34	26	29	31	30
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS								
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system				575	634	590	613	611
VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM								
18. Coronary disease, angina	..	..		503	558	597	642	664
19. Hypertension with heart disease	..			107	114	102	108	116
20. Other heart disease	..	..		538	632	585	598	633
21. Other circulatory disease	..	..		204	205	186	192	181
VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM								
22. Influenza	..	..	..	45	17	53	11	112
23. Pneumonia	..	..	..	131	130	139	153	180
24. Bronchitis	..	..	..	159	159	162	174	196
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system				35	31	32	34	44



IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM		Year 1957	Year 1958	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..		29	37	39	25	38
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..		21	16	19	21	20
X. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM						
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..		37	37	53	28	42
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..		32	19	19	27	20
XI. DELIVERIES AND COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, AND THE PUERPERIUM						
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..		3	—	4	3	2
XIV. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS						
31. Congenital malformations .. ..		52	36	43	44	38
XVI. SYMPTOMS, SENILITY AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS						
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases		335	313	378	366	338
XVII. ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE						
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. ..		57	43	59	64	53
34. All other accidents .. ..		100	88	91	101	103
35. Suicide .. ..		28	39	40	36	48
36. Homicide and operations of war ..		—	4	6	2	2

Year	Urban		Rural		Whole County		Rate for England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1942 ..	1,569	10.45	1,730	10.30	3,299	10.37	11.6
1943 ..	1,657	11.28	1,868	11.31	3,525	11.29	12.1
1944 ..	1,608	11.00	1,862	11.35	3,470	11.18	11.6
1945 ..	1,582	10.90	1,831	11.26	3,413	11.09	11.4
1946 ..	1,641	10.87	1,761	10.47	3,402	10.66	11.5
1947 ..	1,798	11.64	1,894	10.96	3,692	11.28	12.0
1948 ..	1,569	9.87	1,732	9.69	3,301	9.77	10.8
1949 ..	1,731	10.79	1,923	10.58	3,654	10.68	11.7
1950 ..	1,739	10.62	1,836	9.98	3,575	10.28	11.6
1951 ..	1,724	10.60	2,007	10.86	3,731	10.74	12.5
1952 ..	1,675	10.33	1,833	9.82	3,508	10.06	11.3
1953 ..	1,703	10.42	1,831	9.74	3,534	10.05	11.4
1954 ..	1,716	10.41	1,933	10.19	3,649	10.29	11.3
1955 ..	1,751	10.51	2,047	10.67	3,798	10.59	11.7
1956 ..	1,659	9.86	2,096	10.68	3,755	10.29	11.7
1957 ..	1,683	9.84	2,074	10.26	3,757	10.06	11.5
1958 ..	1,745	10.02	2,103	10.15	3,848	10.09	11.7
1959 ..	1,808	10.24	2,166	10.17	3,974	10.20	11.6
1960 ..	1,802	10.03	2,206	10.09	4,008	10.06	11.5
1961 ..	1,930	10.37	2,335	10.40	4,265	10.38	12.0



Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life in the Administrative County of Leicester, 1961

CAUSES OF DEATH	WHOLE COUNTY																AGGREGATES								
	0—		1—		5—		15—		25—		45—		65—		75—		Urban Districts			Rural Districts			Whole County		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	5	4	2	2	—	6	6	12	7	1	8	13	7	20
2. Tuberculosis, other .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	3
3. Syphilitic disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	2	6	—	6	2	2	4	8	2	10
4. Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	5	5	—	8	8
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	15	9	11	14	15	17	23	16	39	20	24	44	43	40	83
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	79	13	46	4	20	4	81	10	91	67	13	80	148	23	171
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	31	1	19	—	23	—	33	33	1	42	43	1	75	76
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	—	7	—	5	—	16	16	—	14	14	—	30	30
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	10	10	70	62	65	55	49	47	82	82	164	112	95	207	194	177	371
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia .. ..	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	4	2	3	3	4	7	4	8	12	7	12	19
16. Diabetes .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	3	7	2	11	5	13	18	5	7	12	10	20	30
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	8	54	55	72	80	134	202	105	168	273	161	177	338	266	345	611
18. Coronary disease, angina .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	169	33	137	85	114	115	193	103	296	236	132	368	429	235	664
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	11	17	16	19	38	27	29	56	24	36	60	51	65	116
20. Other heart disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	26	29	64	60	185	257	124	143	267	157	209	366	281	352	633
21. Other circulatory disease .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	16	4	20	18	50	69	30	44	74	59	48	107	89	92	181
22. Influenza .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	12	5	18	13	17	42	27	27	54	24	34	58	51	61	112
23. Pneumonia .. ..	7	2	3	—	1	3	—	—	2	2	13	9	23	18	36	61	36	43	79	49	52	101	85	95	180
24. Bronchitis .. ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	39	6	49	12	47	35	61	25	86	80	30	110	141	55	196
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	9	3	5	3	4	13	11	14	25	9	10	19	20	24	44
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	6	2	11	10	17	7	24	4	10	14	21	17	38
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	1	2	4	5	6	6	12	4	4	8	10	10	20
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	9	4	6	2	10	6	14	7	21	15	6	21	29	13	42
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	15	—	10	—	10	10	—	10	20	—	20
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
31. Congenital malformation .. ..	14	13	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	8	11	19	12	7	19	20	18	38
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	42	26	2	—	—	—	2	2	7	9	30	31	27	30	46	84	76	89	165	80	93	173	156	182	338
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	—	—	1	2	2	—	10	4	9	4	6	3	6	1	3	2	12	2	14	25	14	39	37	16	53
34. All other accidents .. ..	—	2	4	2	7	—	1	—	4	1	14	6	4	7	12	39	16	22	38	30	35	65	46	57	103
35. Suicide .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	2	10	12	6	1	6	3	13	8	21	17	10	27	30	18	48
36. Homicide and operations of war .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2
TOTALS .. ..	68	50	15	7	13	7	23	12	76	59	611	360	597	466	805	1,096	993	937	1,930	1,215	1,120	2,335	2,208	2,057	4,265



### Causes of Death in Administrative Areas, 1961

CAUSES OF DEATH	Ashby-de-la-Zouch U.D.		Asbby Wouds U.D.		Coalville U.D.		Hinckley U.D.		Lough-borough M.B.		Market Har-borough U.D.		Melton Mowbray U.D.		Oadby U.D.		Shepsbed U.D.		Wigston U.D.		Ashby-de-la-Zouch R.D.		Barrow-upon-Soar R.D.		Billesdon R.D.		Blaby R.D.		Castle Donington R.D.		Lutter-worth R.D.		Market Bosworth R.D.		Market Har-borough R.D.		Melton & Belvoir R.D.		Totals U.D.'s		Totals R.D.'s		Totals Whole County				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.									
All causes .. ..	43	46	18	17	167	114	205	200	222	208	92	72	75	103	49	58	35	38	87	81	90	58	282	255	74	52	306	341	46	48	81	50	180	176	64	49	92	91	993	937	1,215	1,120	4,265				
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	7	1	20				
2. Tuberculosis, other .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	10				
3. Syphilitic disease .. ..	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
4. Diphtheria .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1				
5. Whooping cough .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
6. Meningococcal infections .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
7. Acute poliomyelitis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8				
8. Measles .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23				
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16				
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. ..	2	1	-	1	6	3	6	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	-	2	8	6	1	1	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81				
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .. ..	4	2	-	1	-	4	-	8	-	7	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	10	-	1	-	13	-	3	-	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33				
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	16				
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neo-plasms .. ..	2	4	1	-	17	7	16	22	21	21	7	7	6	9	3	6	2	1	7	5	10	4	27	24	6	4	28	28	5	4	11	1	13	13	4	4	8	13	82	82	112	95	371				
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia .. ..	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19				
16. Diabetes .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	2	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30				
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system .. ..	9	2	1	3	19	22	17	38	20	37	9	12	8	19	3	14	6	7	13	14	5	10	37	44	11	10	52	51	3	7	10	11	27	30	4	7	12	7	105	168	161	177	611				
18. Coronary disease, angina .. ..	9	7	5	2	21	16	44	29	53	23	11	5	9	8	14	3	7	2	20	8	23	6	69	34	19	6	44	28	15	9	9	5	26	22	8	7	23	15	193	103	236	132	664				
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	-	1	-	-	5	4	11	5	4	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	17	-	4	5	8	-	-	2	2	4	4	1	-	1	1	27	29	24	36	116					
20. Other heart disease .. ..	7	13	2	3	23	14	19	23	21	32	18	16	10	15	8	6	3	6	14	12	18	6	28	39	11	10	41	81	6	6	11	11	15	22	14	14	13	20	124	143	157	209	633				
21. Other circulatory disease .. ..	1	-	-	-	5	2	10	6	4	7	-	3	5	11	1	3	3	6	1	7	4	2	18	14	1	4	13	8	3	5	3	1	8	10	2	1	7	4	30	44	59	48	181				
22. Influenza .. ..	1	3	-	-	4	5	6	5	5	7	3	5	3	-	1	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	-	5	1	-	7	18	-	-	2	1	6	7	3	1	2	1	27	27	24	34	112			
23. Pneumonia .. ..	1	2	1	1	5	3	7	5	10	13	1	2	5	5	-	3	2	3	4	6	3	4	8	7	2	10	20	5	2	5	3	7	8	1	4	2	17	5	7	1	3	1	61	25	80	30	196
24. Bronchitis .. ..	2	2	3	1	17	2	9	7	8	4	10	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	7	1	6	2	14	7	5	1	24	10	-	1	4	2	3	2	1	-	1	11	14	9	10	44					
25. Other diseases of respiratory system .. ..	-	1	1	-	2	2	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20				
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..	-	-	1	-	4	1	2	1	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42				
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20			
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	7	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38				
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7				
31. Congenital malformations .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	1	5	10	3	4	2	-	3	2	-	1	1	4	3	3	21	21	5	3	2	4	76	89	80	93	338	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. ..	3	3	2	3	10	18	16	17	14	11	6	9	18	1	2	-	-	-	6	8	5	10	18	20	2	1	19	27	2	5	6	2	3	3	2	5	7	2	5	4	1	16	22	30	35	103	
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48			
34. All other accidents .. ..	-	1	-	-	3	5	3	2	3	4	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	1	1	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2			
35. Suicide .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
36. Homicide and operations of war .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Deaths of infants under one year :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total .. ..	1	-	-	2	2	5	7	3	8	6	6	-	4	6	2	-	-	3	4	3	-	6	9	7	-	7	10	1	1	4	-	4	3	1	-	2	1	33	26	35	24	118					
Legitimate .. ..	1	-	-	2	2	4	7	2	7	5	5	-	3	5	2	-	-	3	4	3	-	6	9	6	-	6	9	1	-	4	-	4	3	-	-	30	22	33	22	107							
Illegitimate .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	2	11							
Deaths of infants under four weeks :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total .. ..	1	-	-	1	1	4	5	3	4	3	6	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	4	3	-	6	7	4	-	6	8	-	1	3	-	3	2	-	-	22	18	27	19	86							
Legitimate .. ..	1	-	-	1	1	3	5	2	4	2	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	4	3	-	6	7	3	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	14	25	17	76									
Illegitimate .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	2	10									
Deaths of infants under one week :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-</																			





# GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

National Health Service Act, 1946

## SECTION 21 Health Centres

During 1961 no proposals were submitted for the provision of health centres in the county.

## SECTION 22 Care of Mothers and Young Children

### Ante-Natal Services

<i>Address of Ante-Natal Clinic</i>	<i>Sessions held</i>
Health Clinic, Bridge Road, Coalville ..	Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
Health Clinic, The Lawns, Hinckley ..	Mondays, 2 p.m. 1st, 3rd and 5th Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Lemyngton Street, Loughborough ..	Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Health Clinic, High Street, Market Har- borough .. .. .	1st and 3rd Mondays, 2 p.m.
Health Clinic, Countesthorpe Road, South Wigston .. .. .	Fridays, 2 p.m.
Community Centre, Thurncourt Road, Thurnby Lodge .. .. .	Fridays, 2 p.m.

The following table gives details of the number of expectant mothers who attended the Ante-Natal Clinics, and the number of attendances made by them.

Ante-Natal Clinics

	Coal- ville	Hinck- ley	Lough- borough	Market Har- borough	South Wig- ston	Thurn- by Lodge	Totals
1. Number of sessions per month (approx.) :							
(a) Medical Officers sessions	4	6	4	—	4	4	22
(b) Midwives sessions ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
2. Number of women attended :							
(a) ante-natal .. ..	126	180	175	53	130	59	823
(b) post-natal .. ..	—	—	—	—	8	10	18
3. Number of women included in above, who had not previously attended an Ante-Natal Clinic during current pregnancy, or a post-natal clinic after last confinement :							
(a) ante-natal .. ..	2	228	133	53	121	20	557
(b) post-natal .. ..	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
4. Total number of attendances made by women included in 2 above :							
(a) Medical Officers sessions :							
(i) ante-natal .. ..	153	921	907	—	156	174	2,311
(ii) post-natal .. ..	—	—	—	—	8	12	20
(b) Midwives sessions ..							
(i) ante-natal .. ..	—	—	—	324	—	—	324
(ii) post-natal .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Relaxation Classes

The following table gives the number of sessions held, patients attended and attendances at these relaxation classes.

	Number of Sessions		Number of Patients		Number of Attendances	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	—	35	—	85	—	586
Coalville .. ..	86	83	224	945	1,680	1,447
Hinckley .. ..	47	60	135	182	798	1,182
Loughborough ..	44	41	181	147	1,182	987
Market Harborough	—	8	—	14	—	35
Oadby .. ..	—	6	—	57	—	64
South Wigston ..	47	50	91	136	641	729
Thurnby Lodge ..	—	28	—	10	—	182
Totals ..	224	311	631	1,576	4,301	5,212



# Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and Pre-School Children

Owing to the shortage of dental staff, the suspension of treatment for expectant and nursing mothers, and pre-school children has of necessity been continued, except in the Loughborough area to which the following figures relate :

Three expectant and nursing mothers were examined. 119 children under five, of the 313 examined, were found to need treatment. They were treated and made dentally fit.

Forms of dental treatment provided are given below :

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anæsthetics	Dentures provided		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	1	4	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Children under five ..	-	36	37	-	143	-	-	-	-

## Child Welfare Centres

Place	Address	Sessions held
Anstey .. ..	Church Hall, Church Lane	.. 2nd and 4th Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Asfordby .. ..	Parish Hall ..	.. 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Baptist Room, Market Street	.. Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Bagworth .. ..	Miners' Institute, Station Road	.. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Barlestone .. ..	Church Room	.. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Barrow-upon-Soar ..	Church Room	.. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2.45 p.m.
Birstall No. 1 .. ..	Church Room	.. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Birstall No. 2 .. ..	Methodist Church Room ..	.. 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Blaby .. ..	Baptist Schoolroom ..	.. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Braunstone .. ..	Trinity Church Room, Narborough Road, Leicester	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

Place	Address	Sessions held
Broughton Astley ..	Social Club Hall ..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Burbage ..	Methodist Church Schoolroom, Windsor Street	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Castle Donington ..	Methodist Church Room	1st and 3rd Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Claybrooke Magna..	Village Hall ..	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Coalville ..	Health Clinic, Bridge Road	Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Coalville (Greenhill Estate)	Charnborough Road Baptist Church ..	2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
Cosby ..	Methodist Schoolroom	1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Countesthorpe ..	Methodist Church Schoolroom ..	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Croft ..	The Village Hall ..	1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Desford ..	Village Institute ..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Donisthorpe and Moirs ..	Centenary Methodist Church Room, Donis- thorpe Road, Moira	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Earl Shilton ..	St. John Ambulance Brigade Hall, Alexander Avenue	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Earl Shilton (The Cedars)	The Cedars Com- munity Centre, Shilton Road, Barwell	Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Ellistown ..	Old Church School ..	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Enderby ..	Mission Room ..	1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Glenfield ..	Wesleyan Rooms ..	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Great Glen ..	Parochial Hall ..	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2 p.m.
Groby ..	Congregational Church	1st and 3rd Fridays, 2 p.m.
Hathern ..	Village Hall ..	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Hinckley ..	Health Clinic, The Lawns ..	Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Houghton-on-the-Hill	Village Hall ..	1st and 3rd Mondays, 2 p.m.
Hugglescote ..	Baptist Room ..	2nd and 4th Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Ibstock ..	Baptist Chapel Schoolroom ..	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Kegworth ..	Wesleyan Schoolroom, High Street ..	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Kibworth..	Village Hall ..	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Kirby Muxloe ..	St. Bartholomew's Church Rooms ..	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 3 p.m.



Place	Address		Sessions held
Leicester Forest East	St. Mary's Hall, St. Mary's Avenue, Braunstone Lane		1st and 3rd Mondays, 2 p.m.
Long Clawson	.. Methodist Church Schoolroom	..	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Loughborough	.. Lemyngton Street	..	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.
Lutterworth	.. Church Hall, Coventry Road	.. ..	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Market Bosworth	.. St. Peter's Hall	..	3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Market Harborough	Health Clinic, High Street	.. ..	Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Market Harborough	Community Centre, Southern Estate	..	1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Markfield ..	.. Miners' Institute	..	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Melton Mowbray	.. Health Clinic, Asfordby Road	..	Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Mountsorrel	.. Church Hall	..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Narborough	.. Robjohn Hall	..	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Newbold Verdon	.. Church Hall	..	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Oadby ..	.. Baptist Schoolroom	..	Mondays, 2 p.m.
Old Dalby	.. Ordnance Depot	..	1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Queniborough	.. St. Mary's Church Hall	.. ..	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Quorn ..	.. Village Hall	..	1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Ratby ..	.. Church Rooms	..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Rearsby ..	.. Village Hall	..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Rothley ..	.. Village Hall	..	1st and 3rd Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Scraptoft ..	.. Village Institute	..	1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Shelthorpe	.. Old Isolation Hospital		Mondays and Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Shepshed ..	.. St. Winefride's Parish Hall, Charnwood Road		2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Sileby ..	.. The Institute, Cossington Road	..	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2.15 p.m.
South Wigston	.. Health Clinic, Countesthorpe Road		Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
Stoney Stanton	.. Working Men's Club and Institute	..	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 1.30 p.m.
Syston ..	.. Red Cross Hall	..	Mondays, 2.30 p.m.
Thorpe Acre	.. Community Centre	..	Fridays, 2 p.m.
Thringstone	.. Community Centre	..	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.

Place	Address	Sessions held
Thurcaston	.. Village Memorial Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2 p.m
Thurmaston	.. Bethel Methodist Church Room ..	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Thurnby Lodge Estate	Thurnby Lodge Community Centre ..	Thursdays, 2 p.m.
Whetstone	.. Congregational School-room .. ..	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m.
Whitwick ..	.. Primitive Methodist Schoolroom ..	Mondays, 2.30-p.m.
Wigston Fields	.. Methodist Churchrooms Frederick Street Wigston Magna	Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Wigston Magna	.. Methodist Church Rooms, Moat Street	2nd and 4th Thursdays, 2.30 p.m.
Woodhouse Eaves ..	Village Hall ..	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Wymeswold	.. Village Hall ..	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

### Summary of Statistics

		1961	1960
Number of meetings held during the year	.. ..	2,192	2,202
Mothers :			
Number of mothers who attended for the first time	..	4,818	4,349
Number of mothers who attended during the year	..	9,918	9,731
Number of attendances during the year	.. ..	81,772	78,596
Children :			
Number of children who attended for the first time and were under one year of age	.. ..	5,600	5,032
Total number of children who attended during the year	.. ..	11,520	11,092
Number of attendances during the year	.. ..	91,318	87,483
Number of examinations by Medical Officers :			
First examinations	.. ..	3,714	3,337
Total examinations	.. ..	8,663	8,312



# Individual Child Welfare Centres. Average Attendances per Meeting

Centre	Year 1961		Year 1960	
	Mothers	Children	Mothers	Children
Anstey .. ..	15.9	16.5	26.4	27.9
Asfordby .. ..	31.4	37.9	38.5	41.5
Ashby-de-la-Zouch .. ..	33.5	34.4	24.6	25.2
Bagworth .. ..	15.6	17.7	13.2	16.3
Barlestone .. ..	27.0	30.1	32.0	33.3
Barrow-upon-Soar .. ..	30.9	38.5	27.7	33.8
Birstall No. 1 .. ..	68.5	78.0	51.8	61.1
Birstall No. 2 .. ..	62.4	60.9	62.5	66.9
Blaby .. ..	34.8	36.2	38.8	41.1
Braunstone .. ..	74.6	75.3	76.4	77.8
Broughton Astley .. ..	17.3	19.9	16.4	19.1
Burbage .. ..	51.6	55.7	41.3	43.5
Castle Donington .. ..	27.9	30.0	30.1	34.3
Claybrooke Magna .. ..	22.1	26.8	23.6	28.5
Coalville .. ..	24.0	25.4	24.5	26.0
Coalville (Greenhill Estate) .. ..	13.4	14.3	18.6	19.7
Cosby .. ..	19.5	21.9	17.8	20.2
Countesthorpe .. ..	21.3	21.8	19.7	20.0
Croft .. ..	23.5	30.5	20.6	27.0
Desford .. ..	33.9	43.7	27.7	35.0
Donisthorpe and Moira .. ..	34.8	35.7	35.5	35.9
Earl Shilton .. ..	13.6	14.6	18.0	18.1
Earl Shilton (The Cedars) .. ..	37.4	37.8	35.1	35.8
Ellistown .. ..	8.6	11.2	14.9	16.9
Enderby .. ..	21.0	26.0	23.8	28.4
Glenfield .. ..	77.5	90.4	69.9	72.0
Great Glen (opened 27.10.61) .. ..	33.0	33.0	—	—
Groby .. ..	30.0	31.0	28.8	30.5
Hathern .. ..	14.1	18.3	14.7	17.8
Hinckley .. ..	41.9	45.7	36.5	39.3
Houghton-on-the-Hill .. ..	27.2	31.6	32.2	36.5
Hugglescote .. ..	33.2	37.1	29.0	32.5
Ibstock .. ..	26.6	31.1	23.1	25.5
Kegworth .. ..	18.5	21.5	16.2	17.8
Kibworth .. ..	11.0	11.5	14.5	14.8
Kirby Muxloe .. ..	49.4	51.0	36.5	38.5
Leicester Forest East .. ..	55.2	56.7	47.0	47.8
Long Clawson .. ..	10.6	12.2	13.4	15.4
Loughborough .. ..	50.4	59.7	49.7	59.0
Lutterworth .. ..	39.1	44.6	40.8	45.9
Market Bosworth .. ..	11.3	11.3	8.6	9.1
Market Harborough .. ..	68.4	73.1	52.4	57.2
Market Harborough (Southern Estate (opened 3.10.61) .. ..	27.5	28.1	—	—

(Table continued on next page)

<i>continued</i>				Year 1961		Year 1960	
Centre				Mothers	Children	Mothers	Children
Markfield ..	..	..		27.0	29.9	24.2	25.4
Melton Mowbray ..	..	..		102.3	106.3	88.7	93.3
Mountsorrel ..	..	..		46.7	55.6	40.8	55.4
Narborough ..	..	..		51.0	65.0	52.8	62.0
Newbold Verdon ..	..	..		20.1	23.0	19.6	22.7
Oadby ..	..	..		40.2	41.3	41.1	42.1
Old Dalby ..	..	..		18.5	20.3	20.3	22.4
Quorn ..	..	..		35.9	42.3	36.6	40.1
Queniborough ..	..	..		20.9	21.7	21.8	23.0
Ratby ..	..	..		14.8	15.5	20.7	21.9
Rearsby ..	..	..		17.6	20.0	17.3	19.1
Rothley ..	..	..		30.3	36.1	30.7	37.6
Scraptoft ..	..	..		33.8	34.4	30.5	31.0
Seagrave ..	..	..		10.6	11.3	7.0	12.8
Shelthorpe ..	..	..		31.8	40.6	30.5	38.5
Shepshed ..	..	..		42.3	45.6	49.7	53.7
Sileby ..	..	..		56.4	67.6	57.6	67.4
South Wigston ..	..	..		63.3	72.3	56.0	59.6
Stoney Stanton ..	..	..		27.7	36.8	26.0	38.7
Syston ..	..	..		45.6	48.2	42.9	44.5
Thorpe Acre ..	..	..		30.9	34.9	31.2	35.8
Thringstone ..	..	..		13.8	14.1	15.0	16.0
Thurcaston ..	..	..		26.8	37.7	20.9	30.6
Thurmaston ..	..	..		53.0	57.2	44.9	49.0
Thurnby Lodge ..	..	..		42.2	43.1	44.0	44.5
Whetstone ..	..	..		19.5	24.2	28.7	33.7
Whitwick ..	..	..		57.0	60.8	51.1	55.4
Wigston Fields ..	..	..		53.4	55.5	79.2	82.9
Wigston Magna ..	..	..		44.0	46.1	47.0	49.1
Woodhouse Eaves ..	..	..		23.5	26.4	22.4	25.0
Wymeswold ..	..	..		26.5	36.7	21.8	27.1

Note : The centres at Old Dalby and Seagrave are purely "weighing centres" run by the Health Visitor for the district.

### The Domiciliary Care of Premature Infants

In 1961 the number of premature live births shows an increase of 48 over the previous year.

The tables given below give the premature live birth figures for this county and also those for England and Wales.

Premature Live Births

Leicestershire

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Born in Institutions	251	199	300	268	299	301	348
Born at Home ..	92	107	112	89	90	92	93
Total ..	343	306	412	357	389	393	441
% Premature live births of total live births .. ..	6.5	5.5	6.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.9

England and Wales

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Born in Institutions	34,550	35,591	38,073	38,815	38,742	41,128	Not available
Born at Home ..	11,582	11,921	12,095	11,927	11,568	11,505	
Total ..	46,132	47,512	50,168	50,742	50,310	52,663	
% Premature live births of total live births .. ..	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.7	

Further details of premature births notified during 1961 are set out below, with the 1960 figures for comparison.

1. Number of Premature Live Births notified :	1960	1961
(a) In hospital .. ..	273	308
(b) At home .. ..	92	93
(c) In private nursing homes .. ..	28	40
Total .. ..	393	441
2. Number of Premature Stillbirths notified :		
(a) In hospital .. ..	50	64
(b) At home .. ..	6	14
(c) In private nursing homes .. ..	3	5
Total .. ..	59	83



Weight at birth (1)	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS		
	†Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and nursed entirely there			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day		
	Total (2)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (3)	Survived 28 days (4)	Total (5)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (6)	Survived 28 days (7)	Total (8)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (9)	Survived 28 days (10)	Total (11)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (12)	Survived 28 days (13)	Total (14)	Died within 24 hrs. of birth (15)	Survived 28 days (16)
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	38	18	15	7	4	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500–2,000 gms.)	56	5	48	3	1	2	11	—	11	4	—	3	—	—	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000–2,250 gms.)	66	1	59	10	—	10	5	1	4	12	—	12	2	—	2
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250–2,500 gms.)	148	3	145	50	2	47	5	—	5	21	1	20	—	—	—
Totals ..	308	27	267	70	7	60	23	1	22	37	1	35	3	—	3
													64	14	5

†The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another

### The Care of Illegitimate Children

The Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association arranges visits to cases in difficulty. An annual grant is made to the Association for its services in connection with unmarried mothers and their children.

The following table shows the number of illegitimate live births which have occurred during the past 20 years.

Year	Total live births	Illegitimate live births	Illegitimacy percentage of total live births
1942 ..	5,508	240	4.36
1943 ..	6,102	320	5.24
1944 ..	6,536	385	5.89
1945 ..	5,783	532	9.20
1946 ..	6,563	383	5.84
1947 ..	6,948	324	4.66
1948 ..	6,363	297	4.66
1949 ..	5,936	226	3.81
1950 ..	5,624	209	3.71
1951 ..	5,567	198	3.56
1952 ..	5,463	213	3.90
1953 ..	5,422	188	3.46
1954 ..	5,145	169	3.28
1955 ..	5,297	168	3.17
1956 ..	5,611	173	3.07
1957 ..	6,155	184	2.99
1958 ..	6,371	193	3.03
1959 ..	6,787	183	2.70
1960 ..	7,076	235	3.32
1961 ..	7,506	278	3.70

### Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The Health Visitors undertake the supervision of unmarried mothers and their children. The Superintendent Health Visitor, if necessary, makes arrangements for the confinement, domiciliary or institutional, or secures admission to a special home for such cases. An agreement is in force with the St. Saviour's Diocesan Maternity Home at Northampton, for the admission of unmarried expectant mothers. During their stay at the homes which is usually from a few weeks before the confinement to three months, afterwards, training is given in domestic work and child welfare. Cases requiring special attention, which are unsuitable for this home are sent to other selected homes which cater for certain difficulties.

During the year 32 unmarried mothers were sent to the following homes :

St. Saviour's Nursing Home, Northampton	..	24
The Quarry, Lincoln	.. ..	4
St. Mary's Home, London	.. ..	1
Stretton House, Grove Park, London	.. ..	1
Fair Haven, Leamington Spa	.. ..	1
Beacon Lodge, London, N.2	.. ..	1
		—
		32
		—

## Eye Treatment

Children of pre-school age who are found to require eye treatment are referred to the School Medical Department ; prescriptions being dealt with by arrangement with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

## Day Nurseries

The attendances of the two day nurseries in the County, at Hinckley and Loughborough, and the number of welfare cases in attendance, have been reviewed from time to time and have remained at a satisfactory level.

	Hinckley	Loughborough	Totals
Number of approved places :			
0-2 years .. ..	15	15	30
2-5 years .. ..	25	35	60
Number of children on register, 31st December, 1961 :			
0-2 years .. ..	15	21	36
2-5 years .. ..	26	32	58
Average daily attendances			
0-2 years .. ..	11	11	22
2-5 years .. ..	21	29	50

## Maternity Outfits

During the year, 3,754 outfits, together with a bottle of suitable antiseptic, were issued by the department.

## Birth Control

The arrangements for referring suitable cases to the City Birth Control Clinics continued during the year, when 38 cases were so referred.



**Deafness in Young Children**

The special clinic for young deaf children deals with children who are referred by their own doctors or picked up by routine testing at infant welfare centres. Some indication of the work undertaken by the Clinic Consultant and the two specially trained health visitors, is given in the following table :

Number of clinics held	..	..	..	55
Number of children attended		..	..	113
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	193
Results of new cases :				
Not deaf	..	..	..	25
Continued guidance	..	..	..	43
Awaiting final diagnosis	..	..	..	42
Issued with hearing aids	..	..	..	5
Receiving home tuition	..	..	..	3
Admitted to special schools		..	..	2
Screening at Infant Welfare Centres :				
Number of sessions	..	..	..	26
Number of children passed screening			..	406
Number of children failed screening			..	6
Visits by Clinic Consultant				
Number of visits	..	..	..	3
Number of children seen	..	..	..	17

I should like to record my appreciation of Sir Alexander and Lady Ewing, whose visits give great encouragement and stimulus to the staff of the clinic. Acknowledgement is also due to Mr. J. T. M. C. Jenkins, whose work at the clinic is greatly appreciated.

## Welfare Foods

There are now 130 distribution centres in the county, of which 65 are at Infant Welfare Centres, and the remainder at post offices, shops and private homes.

Great help is given by the Women's Voluntary Service, who deal very efficiently with the distribution in the larger towns, and who also find distributors, if requested, in the rural areas.

From 1st June, 1961 the charge for Orange Juice was increased from 5d. to 1/6d. per bottle, and Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets, previously free, were charged at 1/- per bottle and 6d. per packet respectively. These increases have no doubt affected issues considerably, as can be seen from the table given below, and it must be remembered that, as the increased charges have been operative for only a half year, the full effect will not be known until next year.

The following table shows the issues of national welfare foods during the last five years :

		Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin A & D Tablets
		tins	bottles	bottles	packets
1957	..	116,909	280,859	37,294	19,403
1958	..	94,264	198,048	26,467	20,823
1959	..	88,374	213,240	25,520	23,005
1960	..	78,114	206,492	25,274	25,126
1961	..	70,801	129,119	16,998	19,687

## SECTION 23

### Midwifery

This service is administered in the main by the Leicestershire County Nursing Association, acting as agents of the County Council. Only in certain urban areas does the County Council employ a small number of whole-time midwives.

#### Number of Midwives Practising

A total of 173 midwives gave notice of their intention to practice during 1961, of which 116 were domiciliary and 57 institutional midwives. The County Council employed 13 whole-time midwives, 97 were employed by the County Nursing Association, 6 in private practice and the 57 institutional midwives were in hospitals in the National Health Service.

#### Number of cases attended

Details of the cases attended in the County by domiciliary and institutional midwives during 1961 are given in the following tables. 1,043 cases were delivered in institutions but were discharged before the tenth day and thus came under the care of the domiciliary midwives.



NUMBER OF DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES IN THE AREA DURING THE YEAR						
	Domiciliary Cases					Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals	
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (3)	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another) (4)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child (5)		
(1)					(6)	(7)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ..	2	11	81	629	723	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations : (i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 ..	4	39	421	1,928	2,392	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not trans- ferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ..	1	3	—	5	9	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,384
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Mid- wives employed in Nursing Homes) ..	—	2	2	2	6	935
Totals ..	7	55	504	2,564	3,130	2,319

Administration of Analgesics

Details of cases in which inhalational analgesics or pethidine were administered by domiciliary midwives during the year are given in the following table :

	Number of domiciliary midwives practising in the area at end of year who were qualified to administer inhalation analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board (2)	Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of inhalation analgesics in use at end of year		Number of cases in which inhalational analgesics were administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year :				Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year :	
		Gas and air (3)	“Tri-lene” (4)	When doctor was present at time of delivery of child		When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child		When doctor was present at time of delivery of child *	When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child *
				Gas and air * (5)	“Tri-lene” (6)	Gas and air * (7)	“Tri-lene” (8)		
(1)									
(a) Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by the Local Health Authority .. .. .	12	12	—	(26) 61	—	(274) 504	—	(26) 30	(274) 315
(b) Domiciliary Midwives employed under Section 23 by voluntary organisations as agents of Local Health Authority .. .. .	86	86	—	(1)† (192) 355	(2)† 11	(740) 1,574	(4)† 4	(2)† (192) 217	(4)† (740) 863
(c) Domiciliary Midwives employed under Section 23 by hospital authorities as agents of Local Health Authority .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Domiciliary Midwives in private practice or employed by organisations not acting as agents of Local Health Authority .. .. .	1	—	—	(1) 1	(1)† 1	(2) 2	(1)† 2	(1)† 2	(1)† (2) 3
Totals .. .. .	99	98	—	417	12	2,080	6	249	1,181

\*Figures in brackets are *included* and are the number of cases in which Pethidine was administered in addition to Gas and Air.

†Figures in brackets are *included* and are the number of cases in which Trilene was administered in addition to Pethidine.

**Confinements in Institutions, 1961**

**1. Confinements occurring in institutions in the county :**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>County Cases</b>	<b>Non-County Cases</b>	<b>Total Cases</b>
Ashby and District Hospital .. ..	278	71	349
Kirby Muxloe, Roundhill Nursing Home	612	138	750
Loughborough General Hospital ..	279	3	282
Loughborough Radmoor Nursing Home	172	8	180
Lutterworth Cottage Hospital ..	83	—	83
Market Harborough and District Hospital	168	89	257
Market Harborough St. Luke's Hospital	1	—	1
Melton Mowbray St. Mary's Hospital ..	396	16	412
U.S.A.F., R.A.F. Bruntingthorpe ..	3	2	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals .. ..	1,992	327	2,319
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**2. Confinements of county cases occurring in institutions outside the county :**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Cases</b>
Leicester Royal Infirmary Maternity Hospital .. ..	901
Leicester General Hospital .. ..	556
Nuneaton, George Eliot Hospital .. ..	242
Leicester, Westcotes Maternity Hospital .. ..	205
Leicester, St. Francis Private Hospital .. ..	177
Nottingham, Women's Hospital .. ..	74
Rugby, St. Mary's Hospital .. ..	55
Burton-on-Trent, Andressey Hospital .. ..	50
Burton-on-Trent, General Hospital .. ..	34
Derby City Hospital .. ..	34
Huntingdonshire, 10th Tactical Hospital, R.A.F. Molesworth, U.S.A.F. .. ..	28
Oakham, Memorial Hospital .. ..	25
Derbyshire, Grove Hospital, Shardlow .. ..	18
Wiltshire, 7505 U.S.A.F. Hospital, Burderop Park, Wroughton	17
Derby, Nightingale Maternity Home .. ..	16
Northampton, St. Saviour's Maternity Home .. ..	16
Grantham and Kesteven General Hospital .. ..	11
Grantham, Hill View Hospital .. ..	10
There was a total of 44 confinements at 21 hospitals which had fewer than 10 confinements of Leicestershire patients ..	44
	<hr/>
	2,513
	<hr/>



During the year a total of 7,633 confinements occurred to Leicestershire patients, 4,505 in institutions, whether in Leicestershire or not, and 3,128 were domiciliary confinements. The percentages of these confinements were 59.02% for institutional and 40.98% for domiciliary confinements.

### Notifications received from Midwives

During the year notifications were received from midwives practising in the county as follows :

Requests for medical aid .. .. .	507
Liability of a midwife to be a source of infection ..	65
Midwife having ‘laid out the dead’ .. ..	15
Death of mother or child : mother .. ..	—
child .. .. .	5
The occurrence of a stillbirth .. .. .	36

## Inspection of Midwives

Inspection of midwives and also the general nurses is carried out by officers on the staff of the County Nursing Association. During the year a total of 264 routine inspections were made of general nurses and 328 of midwives (this figure includes County Council, Independent and Hospital midwives).

## Transport for Midwives

At the end of 1961 a total of 133 cars were in use, 73 being supplied by the County Council.

	County Council Cars	County Nursing Association Cars	Private Cars
County Council Midwives ..	2	—	8
C.N.A. Administration Staff ..	—	1	3
Nurse/Midwives and Nurses ..	61	—	48
Spare Cars .. ..	10	—	—
Totals .. ..	73	1	59

**Post-Graduate Courses**

During the year one Superintendent and 14 midwives employed by the County Nursing Association attended refresher courses.

**Houses for District Nurses and Midwives**

The following is a summary of the housing situation :

Houses owned by the County Council (including flats)	..	13
Houses owned by County Nursing Association	.. ..	9
Houses owned by District Nursing Associations	.. ..	7
Houses owned by nurse/midwives.. ..	.. ..	27
Council houses rented to County Nursing Association or County Council	.. .. .. ..	5
Council houses rented direct to nurse/midwives	.. ..	25
Other houses rented to County Nursing Association or District Nursing Associations	.. .. .. ..	6
Privately-owned houses rented to nurses	.. .. ..	15
Furnished rooms, etc.	.. .. ..	3
		<hr/>
	Total ..	110
		<hr/>

## SECTION 24

### Health Visiting

The Health Visiting Staff made a total of 154,671 visits of all descriptions during 1961. This does not include attendances at Welfare Centres and Clinics. Fuller details of the visits are given below :

#### Children under 1 year of age :

First visits	..	..	..	9,155
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	44,080

Total visits	..	..	..	..	53,235
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#### Children age 1 and under 2 years :

Total visits	..	..	..	..	25,851
--------------	----	----	----	----	--------

#### Children age 2 but under 5 years :

Total visits	..	..	..	..	49,713
--------------	----	----	----	----	--------

#### Number of children under 5 years visited during the year

..	..	..	..	..	32,584
----	----	----	----	----	--------

#### Expectant mothers :

First visits	..	..	..	1,939
Subsequent visits	..	..	..	1,875

Total visits	..	..	..	..	3,814
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#### Tuberculous households :

Number of households visited	..	..	843
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#### Visits re :

Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	106
Illegitimate children	..	..	..	..	1,263
Premature infants	..	..	..	..	3,121
Post-natal cases	..	..	..	..	1,356
Maternity cases for admission to hospital	..	..	..	..	1,786
Chronic sick cases	..	..	..	..	1,305
Immunisation and Vaccination	..	..	..	..	2,139
B.C.G. Vaccination	..	..	..	..	2,199
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	2,848
Diabetic cases	..	..	..	..	1,219
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	4,716

Total number of households visited	..	..	28,471
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#### Attendances at :

Infant Welfare Centres	..	..	..	2,437
Ante-natal Clinics	..	..	..	211
Chest Clinics	..	..	..	696
Diabetic Clinics	..	..	..	91
Deaf Clinic	..	..	..	115



## Staff Establishment

During the year the authorised establishment was as follows :

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor
- 1 Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor
- 1 Health Visitor for Health Education
- 1 Health Visitor for the Care of Diabetics
- 50 Health Visitors

## Training of Health Visitors

During the year one student completed the training course and was appointed to the staff as a qualified health visitor, and one student commenced training.

## Courses

Five members of the health visiting staff attended Post-Graduate Courses in London.

## Investigation of applications for admission to maternity accommodation

The following table shows the numbers of such investigations, etc., during the past five years.

		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Investigations carried out	..	1,240	1,212	1,267	1,285	1,310
Recommended for admission	..	988	964	1,008	1,050	996
Not recommended for admission	..	252	248	259	235	314

## Investigation of applications for Chronic Sick accommodation

A total of 888 cases were investigated during the year, an increase of 144 over the previous year.

The Health Visitors duties do not cease with the submission of the appropriate forms to the hospital authorities, as they continue visits in any cases where such help is advisable.

## The Work of the Health Visitor

The training of the Health Visitor, now one academic year, has a wider variety of subjects, including Social Administration with special reference to the social services for the family.

The newly qualified health visitor is therefore well equipped to carry out her role as key social worker to the whole family.

All health visitors are kept up-to-date by having the opportunity of attending refresher courses every five years.

More work is being done with the elderly. These people are visited and made aware of all the social services available to them.

Hospital liaison continues to improve. This is a two-way project. Social information is given by the health visitor to hospital consultants about their patients, and notification of those discharged is passed to the health visitor. Follow-up visits are then paid to see whether any further help is required.

General Practitioners increase their requests to consult health visitors who work in their areas, and in some cases pay joint visits.

# SECTION 25

## Home Nursing

The following tables give details of Home Nursing staff and work carried out by them during 1961. All the nurses are employees of the Leicestershire County Nursing Association acting as agents on behalf of the County Council.

(1)	Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff			State Registered Nurses (S.R.N., R.S.C.N., and R.F.N.)			Enrolled Assistant Nurses			Student Home Nurses		
	Whole-time (2)	Part-time (3)	Equiv. Whole-time of (3) (4)	Whole-time* (5)	Part-time* (6)	Equiv. Whole-time of (6)* (7)	Whole-time* (8)	Part-time* (9)	Equiv. Whole-time of (9)* (10)	Whole-time* (11)	Part-time* (12)	Equiv. Whole-time of (12)* (13)
(a) L.H.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Vol. Org.	—	3	1.8	28	58	34.8	—	27	16.2	—	—	—
				4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\*Male nurses are included and also shown separately in the boxes



(1)	Medical (2)	Surgical (3)	Infectious Diseases (4)	Tuber- culosis (5)	Maternal Compli- cations (6)	Others (7)	Totals (8)	Patients included in (2)-(7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year (9)	Children included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year (10)	Patients included in (2)-(7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year (11)
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year: (a) L.H.A. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Vol. Org. under arrangements with the Authority ..	4,588	2,070	—	44	62	—	6,764	3,382	359	1,554
Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year: (c) L.H.A. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Vol. Org. under arrangements with the Authority ..	121,981	29,340	—	1,789	389	—	153,449	98,172	3,366	111,550

## SECTION 26

### Vaccination against Smallpox and Poliomyelitis and Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

#### Vaccination against Smallpox

The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out by general practitioners who have submitted certificates to this department :

Age at 31st December, 1961 i.e. born in the year	Under 1	1—	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
	1961	1960	1957-59	1947-56	Before 1947	
Number vaccinated ..	1,918	1,193	280	243	476	4,110
Number re-vaccinated ..	—	—	17	69	558	644

The number of newly-born children vaccinated during 1961 has increased by 199 over the previous year. The percentage of new born children who were vaccinated is 25.6%.

#### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

In April, 1961, the scheme was extended by offering a reinforcing fourth injection to children under the age of twelve.

Towards the end of the year, however, a shortage of vaccine, due to a large quantity failing to pass testing, necessitated the restriction of the scheme to primary vaccination of infants under 12 months and expectant mothers.

The following table shows the number of persons receiving two injections during the year.

1961 Months		Children born 1944-1961	Persons born 1934-1943	Persons born 1921-1933	Other Priority Groups
January—March	..	1,719	400	1,174	28
April—June ..	..	2,929	737	2,291	287
July—September	..	4,170	1,358	3,993	40
October—December	..	2,204	500	1,046	12
Totals	..	11,022	2,995	8,504	367

In addition 24,033 third (booster) injections and 15,788 fourth (booster) injections were given.

Vaccination against Whooping Cough

During 1961, 6,873 children completed a primary course (normally three injections of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination), 6,279 of these being under the age of five years.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

Number of children who were immunised during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1961:

Age at 31st December, 1961 (Born in year)	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Totals
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952- 1956	1947- 1951	
Primary Immunisa- tions .. .. .	2,204	3,580	476	207	152	529	284	7,432
Booster Injections	—	—	9	28	598	3,245	284	4,614



## SECTION 27

# Ambulance Service

During 1961 both the staff and vehicle establishment were increased to enable a better service to be given, particularly to out-patients. The number of out-patients carried on each journey has been reduced and while this results in an increase in the number of journeys it does mean that more direct routes are possible and patients reach hospital quicker.

The increased staff included 6 additional Driver/Attendants, 3 additional Female Attendants, and the appointment of 22 Shift Leaders who supervise the work of the shift on duty and are responsible for the running of the Station in the absence of the Station Officer during the evening, overnight and at week-ends.

The vehicle establishment was increased by the creation of a Reserve Fleet of three vehicles, which are normally used to replace vehicles temporarily out of service for maintenance or repair.

In order to deal effectively with the increasing pressure of work in the Control Room at Ambulance Headquarters, two Control Assistants (Radio) were appointed.

During the year the Service has been grateful for the co-operation it has received from practitioners and from hospitals, and the close co-operation which has existed with the Leicester City Service since 1948 has continued to the benefit of the patients and both Services.

The training of volunteers in the Civil Defence Ambulance and First Aid Section was continued by five members of the Ambulance Service staff who are qualified Instructors, and a Course for the local training of Ambulance and First Aid Section Instructors was held during the year. This Course, the first of its kind in Leicestershire, was attended by 21 Shift Leaders and Driver/Attendants, of whom 9 obtained Full Certificates and 4 functional certificates at the subsequent qualifying examination.

The numbers of staff and vehicles in use by the ambulance service at the end of the year are as follows:

Ambulances (2-4 Stretchers) ..	..	29
Dual-Purpose Vehicles (1 Stretcher) ..	..	19
Sitting Case Vehicles ..	..	7
Service Van ..	..	1
		—
Total ..	..	56
		—

Station Officers	..	..	..	7
Head Drivers	..	..	..	5
Shift Leaders	..	..	..	22
Driver/Attendants	..	..	..	76
Female Attendants	..	..	..	9
Female Attendants (part-time)			..	4
Clerk/Telephonists	..	..	..	3
Control Assistants	..	..	..	2
Mechanics	..	..	..	5
Driver/Cleaner	..	..	..	1
Cleaner (part-time)	..	..	..	1
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	135
				<hr/>

The figures for the year show that the ambulance service carried 142,049 patients a total of 1,092,796 miles as follows :

			Patients carried	Miles travelled
National Health Service	..	..	113,122	1,015,940
Other Services	..	..	28,927	76,856
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			142,049	1,092,796
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Station	Patients carried					Miles travelled				
	Year 1957	Year 1958	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961	Year 1957	Year 1958	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
5 Ireton Road, LEICESTER ..	31,435	34,462	35,130	35,774	35,928	265,212	275,985	279,527	295,180	281,514
Avenue Road, LEICESTER ..	16,892	17,421	18,898	21,046	22,166	130,377	129,078	142,989	152,335	152,497
Avenue Road, COALVILLE ..	21,640	24,993	24,819	28,430	28,862	151,054	160,486	165,080	175,968	189,014
Elizabeth Road, HINCKLEY ..	11,478	12,765	13,162	13,663	13,539	79,378	88,291	90,310	103,105	106,979
Forest Road, LOUGHBOROUGH ..	15,284	14,756	14,151	15,734	16,730	105,312	109,123	113,473	114,780	120,561
Leicester Road, LUTTERWORTH ..	4,122	3,945	4,661	5,312	5,817	39,800	40,485	42,096	47,693	52,491
St. Luke's, MARKET HARBOROUGH	6,142	6,740	5,513	6,669	8,213	62,798	66,328	62,011	68,442	78,494
War Memorial Hospital, MELTON MOWBRAY ..	7,168	7,468	6,732	8,036	10,794	85,501	83,961	82,247	88,182	111,246
Totals ..	114,161	122,550	123,066	134,664	142,049	919,432	953,737	977,733	1,045,685	1,092,796



## SECTION 28

### Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

#### After-Care of Patients Discharged from Hospital

Patients discharged from hospital who are in need of nursing care in some form or other are looked after by the Home Nursing Staff of the Leicestershire County Nursing Association. When no nursing care is required a health visitor can usually deal with the case.

#### Convalescent Home Treatment

During 1961 the number of persons sent to convalescent homes was 81, a reduction of 19 on the figures for 1960.

The 81 cases were sent to the following homes:

Hunstanton Convalescent Home	..	..	..	..	9
Roecliffe Manor Convalescent Home	..	..	..	..	11
Sheringham House Convalescent Home	..	..	..	..	42
Overstrand Hall Convalescent Home	..	..	..	..	11
Cooper Memorial Convalescent Home for Children, Woodhouse Eaves	..	..	..	..	1
"Beechways", Southport	..	..	..	..	1
Crowley House, Selly Oak, Birmingham	..	..	..	..	1
"Hartsdown", Deal	..	..	..	..	1
Hartpool House, Broadstairs	..	..	..	..	1
Micklehurst Hotel, Boscombe	..	..	..	..	1
St. Peter's Convent, Woking	..	..	..	..	1
Southern Convalescent Home, Lancing-on-Sea	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/> 81 <hr/>

#### Diabetics

During 1961 the Health Visitor for the Care of Diabetics made 1219 visits to such patients and also made 91 attendances to the diabetic clinic held at the Leicester Royal Infirmary.

#### Health Education

The increased demand (reported last year) for talks at Relaxation Classes for Expectant Mothers has continued this year with the commencement of classes at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Thurnby Lodge, Oadby and Market Harborough. The number of sessions has increased by 80 to 304, and the number of mothers attending by 831 to 5,132.

At some of the classes, midwives give talks on "The use of the Gas and Air Apparatus", and I should like to record my grateful thanks to the midwives for this co-operation.

The Health Education staff has given invaluable instruction at the training and refresher courses for Home Helps.

With the co-operation of Headmasters of Senior Schools, talks on Parentcraft have been given on a limited scale to the girls at some schools, and appear to have been much appreciated.

The problem of prevention of accidents in the home is receiving increasing attention.

Voluntary organisations have continued to invite staff to give talks on various health topics and, whenever possible, these requests have been met.

I wish to express my thanks to Miss W. D. Carter, who was Health Visitor for Health Education from October, 1956, to December, 1961, when she reverted to Health Visitor and School Nurse. Her place has been taken by Miss J. M. Dyson, who commenced her duties on 4th December, 1961.

During the year, 10 Relaxation Classes were visited as follows:

1 Class	} 2 sessions weekly	received 66 visits		
1 Class		„	49	„
1 Class		„	30	„
1 Class	} weekly sessions	„	33	„
1 Class		„	43	„
1 Class		„	8	„
1 Class		„	6	„
1 Class		„	29	„

Visits paid and the numbers present at all clinics, centres and meetings of organisations where health education talks were given are as below :

				Visits		Audiences	
				1960	1961	1960	1961
Infant Welfare Centres	..			48	—	722	—
Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes				185	264	2,672	3,449
Adult Schools	..	..		3	2	31	40
Women's Institutes	..	..		6	6	151	120
Parent-Teachers' Association	..			1	—	14	—
Health Visitor Students	..			4	4	16	30
Young Wives' Groups	..			8	4	142	78
Schools	..	..	..	10	18	820	360
Women's Groups	..	..		4	2	82	52
Mothers' Unions	..	..		—	3	—	45
Home Help Courses	..			12	10	179	189
Townswomen's Guilds	..			2	2	100	42
Youth Fellowships	..	..		—	1	—	22
Mothers' Clubs	..	..		38	46	1,084	1,141
Miscellaneous Groups	..			2	1	160	13
Old People's Clubs	..			18	1	690	80
St. John's Ambulance	..			—	1	—	21
Accident Prevention Committee				—	1	—	24
Training Course for Old							
People's Welfare Association				—	1	—	25
Totals				341	367	6,863	5,731

It must be pointed out that the above figures do not include talks that are given from time to time by other members of the staff of the department.

Tuberculosis

Details of sessions held at Chest Clinics held in the county are given below:

Hinckley	..	Hinckley and District Hospital				Mondays 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Thursdays 10 a.m.
Leicester	..	194 London Road	..			Mondays 9.30 a.m. Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Wednesdays 2 p.m. Thursdays 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Fridays 9.30 a.m.
Loughborough	..	Loughborough General Hospital				Mondays 9.30 a.m. Tuesdays 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Thursdays 9.30 a.m.
Markfield	..	The Hospital	..			Wednesdays 2 p.m. Fridays 9.30 a.m.
Melton Mowbray		War Memorial Hospital				Tuesdays 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

The following is the Joint Report of the County Medical Officer and Consultant Chest Physician.

				Year	Year	Year	Average for
				1961	1960	1951	ten years
							1951 to 1960
Respiratory tuberculosis :							
Notifications	..	..	..	97	99	245	162
Deaths	..	..	..	20	20	86	41
Death-rate	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.12
Non-respiratory tuberculosis :							
Notifications	..	..	..	29	24	57	43
Deaths	..	..	..	3	2	9	7
Death-rate	..	..	..	0.007	0.005	0.03	0.02
Total for both respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis :							
Notifications	..	..	..	126	123	302	205
Deaths	..	..	..	23	22	95	48

During the past year the notifications and deaths from respiratory tuberculosis have remained virtually unaltered and, what difference there is, is so slight as not to justify any special comment. The same can almost be said for non-respiratory tuberculosis, except that there has been a slight increase in notifications. Of the 20 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, only two occurred under the age of 50, and the youngest person to die was a man aged 37. There were three non-notified deaths in 1961, all in people between the age of 60 and 75. Two of these cases had been off our register as recovered for many years, and there was no question of any active tuberculosis being present in either case, but they did eventually develop heart failure which was attributed to pulmonary fibrosis arising from a previous tuberculous infection. The third death occurred in a man aged 75, who was admitted to a General Hospital and died the same day. We can, therefore, be satisfied that the notification of respiratory tuberculosis in Leicestershire at the present



moment is very accurate. Non-notified deaths of the nature just described are inevitable.

Once more, we continue to keep a register of resistant cases and this now proves to be a very useful procedure, as the Ministry of Health have issued instructions that such registers be kept throughout the country. It can be said that the register of resistant cases is easily the most significant part of any register. Non-resistant cases of pulmonary tuberculosis present no problem from the point of view of treatment, and relapse in an adequately treated case is a rarity. On 31.12.61 there were in Leicestershire 33 patients periodically excreting bacilli which were resistant, and in 11 there was a high degree of resistance. Of these 33 cases, 28 were men and 5 were women. This is a slight decrease from 31.12.60 when there were 36 cases, of which 28 were men and 8 were women.

Once again, we wish to pay tribute to the great help we have received from the Public Health Laboratory in this problem.

At the beginning of 1961 there were 1,701 cases on the register and during the year 82 cases of tuberculosis were transferred into Leicestershire, and 108 new cases were added to the register. 230 cases have been removed as cured; 41 have been removed from the register because of death, but of these less than half were due to tuberculosis. 40 cases left the area and 4 were removed from the register for other reasons. On 31.12.61 the register showed 1,576 cases, a net reduction of 125 or 7.3%.

During 1961, for the first time, compulsory powers were taken through the Courts to commit a patient to hospital for treatment. Throughout the country it is now being recognized that the community can no longer tolerate indefinitely a person disseminating tubercle bacilli who can quite readily be cured, thus deriving tremendous benefit to themselves and their own family, and to the population at large. An application was made to the Court for an Order to commit a woman to hospital for treatment. This woman, who was aged 37 years, had two children, had previously been admitted to both City and County Chest Hospitals on innumerable occasions, and at no time had she stayed in Hospital for a period longer than five weeks. Over the years she had had various short courses of treatment, all of which were inadequate, and the problem was to prevent her becoming drug resistant. The application to the Court was successful and was renewed after a period of three months' Hospital treatment. The patient was eventually discharged after six months' treatment, with her disease firmly quiescent. It is known that similar cases dealt with through the Courts in other parts of the country have all done well and, while no-one likes to seek such powers, we have no hesitancy in saying that it was absolutely essential in this case.

We have also seen what can arise these days when a young adult refuses B.C.G. At the time of writing this Report we have under treatment a girl

of 16 who, on her own authority at the age of 13, was allowed by her parents to refuse B.C.G. vaccination at school. She subsequently developed extensive pulmonary tuberculosis, infected a neighbour's child who required admission to Hospital, and also her three brothers and sisters, two of whom required Hospital admission. In a community where the tuberculosis incidence is low, we must accept the fact that when a young adult develops an acute infective type of pulmonary tuberculosis there will be a minor epidemic arising in the immediate vicinity, and here is a typical example. Had this girl had B.C.G. through the School Service three years ago, four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis would have been prevented and a lot of unhappiness and hospital treatment averted.

### Chest Clinic Service

There is nothing additional to report about the development of the Chest Clinic Service. The combining or siting of the City and County Chest Clinics at the Royal Infirmary is something to which we all look forward. As usual, we would like to pay tribute to the District Nurses who have helped us in the treatment of 44 of our cases, 26 of whom received injections of Streptomycin.

### Mass Radiography Unit

During the past year the Mass Radiography Unit visited Loughborough, Market Harborough, Lutterworth, Sileby and Desford. 26,408 persons were X-rayed, 8,000 more than in 1960, and 21 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring observation or treatment were discovered, giving a rate of .79 per thousand as against 1.36 per thousand in 1960.

### Home Help Department

In 1961 the assistance of a Home Help was required in 19 households, in eight of which the patient was, for a time, infectious. We have previously referred to the Court Order that was necessary to commit a woman patient to Hospital. This Court Order placed a special responsibility on the Local Authority to provide exceptional help from the Home Help Service to care for the two children, and to help in the general domestic arrangements for the family. During term time the Home Help reported for duty from 7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. to attend to the children's breakfast and get them off to school. Help was also provided every Saturday morning so that the children would be cared for in the absence of the father and, also during this time, the Home Help dealt with the family washing. Had it not been for the services of the Home Help these children would have had difficulty in getting off to school at the proper time, and as a Court Order is, naturally, not welcomed by a family, it was essential that more than generous help should be given to this household. Things were not always easy, but the responsibilities undertaken were carried out and, in fact, this particular case was accepted as a challenge by the Home Help Service.



## Prevention, Care and After Care

The total number of new notifications, both respiratory and non-respiratory, was 126, and from these 1,050 contacts were examined for the first time, 10 of whom were found to be suffering from tuberculosis. All contacts under the age of 30 were tuberculin tested and 787 were vaccinated with B.C.G.

The scheme for the X-raying of primiparae was continued and 1,336 were X-rayed, one of whom was found to have a lung lesion requiring close observation.

In concluding our Report about tuberculosis, which is the prime responsibility of the Chest Service, we cannot end without alluding to carcinoma of the lung, which has so tragically increased in amount and has presented us with a problem worse than tuberculosis (from the point of view of treatment) even at its height. In 1961, 171 persons in Leicestershire died from carcinoma of the lung, of which 148 were men and 23 were women.



**B.C.G.—School Leavers**

The scheme for B.C.G. vaccination of school leavers was continued in 1961, and the figures are given in the table below. It is difficult to compare numbers of children vaccinated or offered vaccination by calendar years, as the school year (September to July) is more appropriate.

It is most satisfactory to see the proportion of children whose parents gave consent to this procedure, while the steady drop in the proportion of those positive to the tuberculin test is also a sign of the diminished prevalence of this disease.

Year	Total Number of School Leavers offered Vaccination	Number of consents given	Number given Tuberculin Test	Number Positive	Number Negative	Number Vaccinated
1957	4,382	3,282 (75%)	3,099	1,135 (37%)	1,865 (60%)	1,864
1958	6,560	4,360 (66%)	3,974	1,152 (29%)	2,698 (68%)	2,572
1959	4,729	3,506 (74%)	3,304	908 (27%)	2,339 (71%)	2,267
1960	5,639	4,420 (78%)	4,196	906 (22%)	3,210 (77%)	3,198
1961	7,465	5,980 (80%)	5,524	923 (17%)	4,453 (81%)	4,418

The figures given below relate to an extension of the scheme which was offered to students at Colleges in Loughborough.

Year	No. of Students offered Vaccination	No. of Accep- tances	No. given Tuberculin Test	Number Positive	Number Negative	Number Vaccinated
1961	634	147	96	47	49	49

T.B.1—Return showing the work of the Chest Clinics during the year 1961

	Respiratory				Non-respiratory			
	M.	F.	Ch.	Total	M.	F.	Ch.	Total
A. (1) Number of notified cases of T.B. on clinic registers on 1st JANUARY, 1961	819	572	52	1,443	82	107	69	258
(2) Transfers from clinics under other H.M.C's or B.G's during the year ..	43	34	1	78	3	1	—	4
(3) Children transferred to adults during the year ..	2	7	—	9	3	5	—	8
(4) Cases lost sight of which returned to clinic during the year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Number of NEW CASES diagnosed as tuberculous during the year :								
T.B. MINUS ..	15	11	5	31	4	9	4	17
T.B. PLUS ..	29	25	1	55	2	3	—	5
Totals of A and B ..	908	649	59	1,616	94	125	73	292
C. Number of cases in								
A and B written off	95	103	9	207	8	8	7	23
clinic registers during	31	8	—	39	2	—	—	2
the year :	16	20	1	37	—	3	—	3
(1) Recovered ..	—	—	9	9	—	—	8	8
(2) Died (all causes) ..	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	3
(3) Removed to other H.M.C. or B.G. clinics ..								
(4) Children transferred to adults during the year..								
(5) Other reasons ..								
Totals of C ..	143	131	19	293	10	14	15	39
D. Number of notified cases of T.B. on clinic registers on 31st DECEMBER, 1961 ..	765	518	40	1,323	84	111	58	253
E. (a) Total number of new cases (excluding transfers) examined during the year..								
(b) Number of those in (a) (1) Diagnosed as tuberculous ..	1,881	2,148			1,111	5,140		
who attended as Con- (2) Not tuberculous ..	2	3			5	10		
tacts and who were : (3) Not determined (as at 31st December, 1961)	133	227			673	1,033		
	—	2			5	7		

NOTES.—(1) “Children” means persons under the age of 15. When a case, first diagnosed and placed on the register as a child, reaches 15 it is transferred to the adult register, but is *not* counted as a new case.

(2) As a few cases attend from outside the county, the table does not show the exact position relating to Leicestershire.

T.B.2—Tuberculosis (Respiratory and Other). Notifications, Deaths and Death Rates

Year	Localisation	Number of Notifications			Number of Deaths			Death Rates		
		Urban	Rural	Whole County	Urban	Rural	Whole County	Urban	Rural	Whole County
1951 ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	135 21	110 36	245 57	49 3	37 6	86 9	0.30 0.02	0.20 0.03	0.25 0.03
1952 ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	109 21	121 43	230 64	37 7	33 7	70 14	0.23 0.04	0.18 0.04	0.20 0.04
1953 ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	109 27	92 41	201 68	25 —	32 8	57 8	0.15 0.00	0.17 0.04	0.16 0.02
1954 ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	91 19	95 37	186 56	35 2	20 1	55 3	0.21 0.01	0.11 0.005	0.16 0.008
1955 ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	97 17	91 10	188 27	20 4	16 6	36 10	0.12 0.02	0.08 0.03	0.10 0.03
1956 ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	77 11	58 27	135 38	14 4	19 1	33 5	0.08 0.02	0.10 0.005	0.09 0.01
1957 ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	64 12	60 19	124 31	13 3	8 2	21 5	0.07 0.02	0.04 0.01	0.06 0.01
1958 ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	73 14	55 18	128 32	13 1	7 8	20 9	0.07 0.006	0.03 0.04	0.05 0.02
1959 ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	44 15	48 16	92 31	8 2	10 3	18 5	0.05 0.01	0.05 0.01	0.05 0.01
1960 ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	55 10	44 14	99 24	9 1	11 1	20 2	0.05 0.006	0.05 0.005	0.05 0.005
Average for above ten years ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	85 17	77 26	162 43	22 3	19 4	41 7	0.13 0.02	0.10 0.02	0.12 0.02
1961 ..	Respiratory .. Other ..	56 16	41 13	97 29	12 3	8 —	20 3	0.06 0.02	0.04 0.00	0.05 0.007



T.B.3—Tuberculosis, Notifications and Deaths. Showing Age Periods, year 1961

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—	3	3	2	4	—	—	—	—
15—	4	7	4	4	—	—	—	—
25—	14	17	3	4	2	—	—	—
45—	25	6	1	2 <sup>1</sup>	5	5	—	2
65—	7	7 <sup>1</sup>	1	2 <sup>1</sup>	4	2	—	1
75—	2 <sup>1</sup>	1	— <sup>1</sup>	1	2	—	—	—
Total	55 <sup>1</sup>	42 <sup>1</sup>	12 <sup>1</sup>	17 <sup>2</sup>	13	7	—	3

NOTE.—The figures in small type show additional cases which came to the notice of the County M.O.H. other than by formal notification

# T.B.4—Tuberculosis Notifications and Deaths

## Urban and Rural Districts, year 1961

District	Estimated population mid-year	Notifications of Tuberculosis		Deaths from Tuberculosis	
		Respiratory	Non- Respiratory	Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
Urban					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	7,450	4	1	—	—
Ashby Woulds ..	3,340	1	—	—	—
Coalville .. ..	26,200	6	3	1	—
Hinckley .. ..	41,510	8	4	2	1
Loughborough M.B.	38,450	20	4	7	—
Market Harborough	11,510	2	—	—	—
Melton Mowbray ..	15,900	3	2	—	—
Oadby .. ..	12,590	3	1	—	1
Shepshed .. ..	7,210	1	—	—	—
Wigston .. ..	21,990	8	1	2	1
Totals ..	186,150	56	16	12	3
Rural					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	13,660	4	—	2	—
Barrow-upon-Soar ..	57,360	11	3	1	—
Billesdon .. ..	18,500	4	2	—	—
Blaby .. ..	56,650	9	3	—	—
Castle Donington ..	9,890	1	1	2	—
Lutterworth .. ..	13,490	3	1	—	—
Market Bosworth ..	27,380	3	1	3	—
Market Harborough	9,220	1	—	—	—
Melton and Belvoir	18,470	5	2	—	—
Totals ..	224,620	41	13	8	—

## Care and Rehabilitation of Problem Families

The Senior Medical Officer, Dr. Marjorie L. Campbell, who is the Council's Co-ordinating Officer for Problem Families has submitted the following report :

1961 has been the fourth year of co-ordinating the work undertaken in attempting the rehabilitating of problem families by means of case conferences, reports and the almost daily circulation of up-to-date information to the various County Council Departments, Government Departments, Voluntary Organisations, District Council Housing Departments and other bodies with responsibilities towards any particular family.

In February, 1961, a second family case worker commenced intensive visiting of selected cases and by the end of the year it was becoming apparent that a third worker would probably be required in the near future. The policy of trying to achieve rehabilitation in the home and use of the County Council scheme of rent guarantee mentioned in the 1960 report, was maintained. Increased co-operation by Urban and Rural District Housing Authorities was greatly appreciated; earlier notification from these authorities of rent arrears or other unsatisfactory particulars of their tenants enabled social workers to be brought in before a situation became desperate and perhaps irretrievable. A fairly typical example of what these case workers can achieve is quoted—and it also shows the amount of time which must be spent on each family.

“The X family was referred in January, 1960, by a Housing Authority for a dirty home and persistent rent arrears. Officials from the Housing Authority, N.S.P.C.C. and the County Education, Probation, Health and Children's Departments attended the case conference. Besides rent arrears, a history was disclosed of poor marital relationship and quarrels between the parents—often resulting in physical violence against the wife, of irregular school attendance of the children and neglect of them so that one child had been burned on his arm. The special family case worker was given the supervision of this family and intensive work was started immediately. Visits to the home were very frequent, averaging three each week at first, increasing to daily visits when found necessary. The husband's employers offered their co-operation to the family case worker, informing her when Mr. X was not at work. Each Friday, the pay packet was budgeted carefully and both rent and arrears were paid by the case worker until the financial position became stabilised. The husband's work record gradually improved and the relationship between husband and wife also changed considerably. The family received gifts of clothing and furniture through the family case worker and were thus encouraged to take more interest in the cleanliness of the home and children. The school attendance was carefully watched. In May, 1961, as the family had learned to manage their finances themselves, the family case worker



gradually visited less and less often. A surprise visit later in the year showed that conditions in this family were still being maintained. There were no rent arrears, the house appeared clean and had been newly decorated and the children looked well and happy.

The Y family was referred to the Co-ordinating Officer when it was discovered that the husband, wife and their four children (ages ranging from 6 months to 11 years) were to be evicted from their home, owing to non-payment of rent. There were rent arrears amounting to £29. Other debts were nearly £70. The Children's Department had been approached by Mrs. Y who inquired whether the two youngest children could be taken into care so that she might go out to work. At this point, the Co-ordinating Officer, after discussing the family with the Housing Authority, asked the family case worker to supervise the family. Intensive work began immediately and upon investigation, many underlying problems were discovered apart from those of debt and rent arrears. The two older children, both boys, appeared to be thin and extremely nervy and the mother herself was overwrought and hysterical. The family case worker visited daily for some weeks in order to restore a working relationship. The husband was installed in a new job and the rent arrears began to lessen. Mrs. Y went to see her doctor and he referred her to a specialist. After treatment, this mother appeared more stable. The house had always been clean but there had been complaints about the unkempt garden. Eventually this was dug and planted by Mr. Y. The clergyman of this family was consulted and helped both financially and spiritually. The intensive work conducted over a nine month's period showed an improved work record and higher earning capacity, a somewhat calmer mother, a clear rent book and more hopeful financial outlook."

TABLE 1

Year	..	..	..	..	1957 & 1958	1959	1960	1961	Total
Total number of NEW cases referred each year					88	61	46	54	249
No. of cases closed at end of 1958					19	—	—	—	19
No. of cases closed at end of 1959					9	11	—	—	20
No. of cases closed at end of 1960					14	11	4	—	29
No. of cases closed at end of 1961					26	20	15	6	67
Total number of cases closed by the end of 1961					68	42	19	6	135
No. of old cases re-introduced in:									
1959					1	—	—	—	1
1960					3	1	—	—	4
1961					2	—	—	—	2
Total number of cases on files at end of 1961: (121)					26	20	27	48	121

On 1st January, 1961, there were 132 families on the Co-ordinating Officer's files and Table 1 shows that on 31st December, 1961, there were 121. During the year, 67 cases were closed and 54 new files opened. This figure of 67 cases taken off the files greatly exceeds the number of cases closed in previous years. However, 46 of these had been supervised for 2-3 years and an improvement had been anticipated. Whilst it is possible that the files of some of these families may have to be re-opened in the future, it does not appear to be unreasonable to assume that the concentration of resources, the pooling of information and the employment of special family case workers is having its effect. Natural improvement in individual families, too, often occurs when financial tension eases as older children become wage earners and the mother ceases to bear children.

**TABLE 2**  
Cases closed during 1961

Reasons for referral				Reasons for case closing			
Child neglect .. ..	..	..	11	Sustained improvement ..	..	51	
Cruelty .. ..	..	..	1	Children taken into care ..	..	5	
Debts and mismanagement	..	..	26	Family moved out of L.A. area ..	..	6	
Dirty homes .. ..	..	..	10	Separation of parents, causing im-			
Mental retardation .. ..	..	..	1	provement of home conditions ..	..	5	
Parental disharmony .. ..	..	..	8				
Mental instability .. ..	..	..	6				
Parental mismanagement	..	..	3				
Moral danger .. ..	..	..	1				
			—			—	
			67			67	
			—			—	

Table 2 is an attempt to show why these cases were closed. Of the 51 reported "sustained improvement" the minimum criteria was that there had been no complaints about the family regarding child care, school attendance or rent arrears for at least six months. In some, there had been a very marked improvement. Of the 5 families where children were taken into care, 2 families had been evicted for persistent rent arrears over a very long period, two mothers were mentally disturbed and the 5th case, a boy—mentally disturbed—was being victimised and so was removed from his home.

**TABLE 3**

Source of Reference		Year 1958	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Local Authority .. ..	..	36	20	23	23
Health Department	..	24	20	13	14
Children's Department	..	8	7	2	4
Education Department	..	4	5	1	1
N.S.P.C.C. .. ..	..	3	4	2	1
Probation Department	..	1	2	—	2
National Assistance Board	..	1	—	2	1
General Practitioner	..	1	—	1	—

Source of Reference	Year 1958	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Clerk of the County Council	1	—	—	—
County Councillor ..	1	—	—	1
District Nurse ..	1	—	—	—
Diocesan Moral Welfare ..	—	1	—	—
Solicitor ..	—	1	—	—
Minister of Religion ..	—	1	—	—
Employer ..	—	—	1	1
Psychiatric Social Worker ..	—	—	1	1
H.M. Prison Officer ..	—	—	—	1
Police Officer ..	—	—	—	1
Family Service Unit ..	—	—	—	1
Magistrate ..	—	—	—	1
Man himself ..	—	—	—	1
	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	81	61	46	54
	—	—	—	—

TABLE 4

Primary causes of case being referred:	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Child neglect .. ..	7	2	4
Cruelty to children .. ..	4	—	—
Debts, including rent arrears ..	16	24	24
Parental disharmony (including cases of desertion of one parent) ..	7	4	5
Dirty homes .. ..	3	4	7
Mental instability of one or both parents .. ..	5	7	6
Parental mismanagement and non-attendance at school .. ..	16	5	8
Mental retardation .. ..	3	—	—
	—	—	—
Totals	61	46	54
	—	—	—

As these tables show the same pattern as in previous years, no comment is made.

Number of cases undertaken by the Special Family Case Workers during 1961 :

No. of cases under supervision during the year 1961 .. ..	74
No. of cases under supervision at the end of 1961 .. ..	59
No. of cases accepted under the Rent Guarantee Scheme during the year 1961 .. ..	21
No. of cases under the Rent Guarantee Scheme discharged during the year 1961 .. ..	4



## Co-ordinating Committee Meetings

26 conferences were held during the year, a considerable decrease on the figure of 43 for 1960. Twelve concerned families referred by Housing Authorities, nine were referred by the Health Department, three by the Children's Department, two from the Probation Department and one from a Psychiatric Social Worker. The decreased necessity of holding meetings is mainly attributed to the earlier approach by Housing Authorities referred to before. Hospital Almoners made their first appearance at committees this year and have been warmly welcomed and were valuable contributors. Students attached to the Children's Department also attended.

Once again the Co-ordinating Officer would like to express grateful thanks to all the workers concerned with child care in the various departments of the County Council, Hospitals, National Assistance Board, N.S.P.C.C. and the Housing Authorities for their continued and unfailing support throughout the year and also to the County Women's Voluntary Service whose help in providing clothing and furniture for problem families has been always forthcoming.

## Chiropody Service

Full details were given in last year's Report of the scheme for the provision of a chiropody service by the agency of voluntary organisations. No changes were made in the scheme, which appears to be working satisfactorily—a tribute to the many people involved, including the officers of the various voluntary organisations.

The figures below show the expansion during the year, although there are certain areas, especially, though not entirely, the more rural areas, which are proving difficult to cover.

Year	Number of organisations approved at end of year	Number of sessions	Number of sessional treatments	Number of domiciliary treatments
1960	15	398	3,845	414
1961	32	1,243	11,179	2,096

## SECTION 29

### Domestic Help Service

The table set out below shows comparative figures of the number of home helps employed and the work performed from 1959 to 1961.

			Year 1961	Year 1960	Year 1959
Full-time Home Helps	..	..	35	46	57
Part-time Home Helps	..	..	409	412	392
Daily attendances of Home Helps	..	..	106,945	109,422	113,019
Home Help hours	..	..	528,362	537,654	550,816
Households assisted :					
Maternity	..	..	829	755	752
General Illness	..	..	347	348	355
Tuberculosis	..	..	19	12	17
Chronic Sick	..	..	204	191	208
Aged : Ill and infirm	..	..	1,822	1,691	1,591
Night Help	..	..	4	9	8
Problem families	..	..	11	7	9
(Referred by Co-ordinating Committee)					
Other emergencies	..	..	11	4	3
Total			3,247	3,017	2,943

Average home help hours per case per week    8.5/12 hrs.     $8\frac{3}{4}$  hrs.     $8\frac{1}{4}$  hrs.

It will be seen from the above that slightly fewer home helps were available during the year due to the difficulty of recruiting suitable women, whilst the table shows an increased case load of 230 households. Of these, 74 were confinement cases and it is interesting to note that there has been a steady yearly increase of maternity work undertaken by home helps since the inception of the service in 1948.

There has also been an increase in the number of homes receiving a free service, bringing the total to 1,353, an increase of 95 during the year, the work being performed mainly in the homes of the aged.

The washing centres at Hinckley and Coalville continue to be of tremendous benefit both to the householders and home helps in those districts.

#### Training Courses for Home Helps

During the year three twelve-day in-service courses for home helps were held and a brief description of the training is set out below.

Practical demonstrations and lectures are given by the Housecraft Tutor and facilities made available for home helps to have experience in the use of different methods of cooking, i.e. gas and electric, and washing and mending. Particular attention is always paid to the preparation of meals for the various



income groups including invalid cookery, the serving of meals—at the table and in bed, improvisation of equipment, fuel economy, marketing, budgeting, and time saving, etc. Specific reference is made to the needs of the aged in relation to their financial position.

Lectures undertaken by the Health Visitors specialising in health education, illustrated by film strips, cover a wide field on general health education, supplementing the home helps' own knowledge in respect of health in the home and home care.

The lectures range from personal hygiene of patient and home help, baby feeding (breast and bottle feeding), care of bottles and teats, complementary feeding, weaning, the necessity of boiling milk, regular meals and rest for toddlers, bathing of babies and young children, use of welfare centres, immunisation, vaccination, elementary prevention and treatment of minor ailments, first aid in the home, prevention of home accidents, use of fireguards and other safety devices, prevention of infection and the care of the aged, with emphasis on the care of the feet of both the aged person and the home help herself.

Practical demonstrations are given in the making of beds, changing of sheets and draw sheets of bedridden patients, lifting of patients, the giving of bedpans, etc., and time is reserved for the home helps to practice in the centre under the supervision of the lecturer.

Help and advice is given to home helps regarding night duty and in meeting death for the first time.

The correct approach of home helps to families in general, and problem families in particular, the problems of the aged, blind, crippled, deaf and mentally ill, are dealt with in lectures by the Senior Medical Officer.

The role of a home help in a household where a confinement has taken place or where there is a bedridden patient and other services are in attendance are made manifestly clear to her.

The County Health Inspector lectures on the importance of personal and simple hygiene in the home, food handling and storage, the dangers which may result from the consumption of raw cows' milk, unboiled well water, stale or contaminated food, value of fresh air and sunshine, use and abuse of detergents and disinfectants both in relation to the home and river and stream pollution, problems to be met in old and condemned properties with regard to damp and draughts, hazards arising from loose floorboards, uneven and cracked stone floors and vermin and parasites.

The general administration of the service is dealt with by the Organiser together with the Conditions of Service as laid down for home helps by the National Joint Industrial Council and the operation of the Service as laid down by the local authority. Duties, reliability, responsibility, punctuality,



honesty, standard of behaviour, the importance of rendering complete and accurate time and expenses sheets, travelling arrangements and expenses relating thereto and the care of indoor and outdoor uniform are fully dealt with, as, too, is the relationship between various services of the local authority, voluntary associations and the Home Help Service. Emphasis is stressed on the confidential nature of the work.

Apart from practical work and lectures during the training period, observation visits are arranged by the County Nursing Officer for helps to accompany midwives and home nurses on their rounds, thus making contact with home confinements and general and chronic illness. Such visits offer a great opportunity for nurses to explain in what way and to what extent the home help can be of assistance to her as well as to the patient. Nurses are also able to advise and set a standard as to the correct manner of approaching, entering and behaving in a stranger's home and such visits are considered to be of immense value.

Great interest has been shown in the Training Courses by other local authorities and we have been pleased to welcome organisers from other district and show them something of the work undertaken during the twelve days.

Thanks are due to many people who have assisted towards the smooth running of the service. To Mrs. Thorpe, who continues to act as Housecraft Tutor for the twelve-day in-service course and to those members of the Health and Education Departments who regularly lecture to home helps.

# Mental Health Act, 1959

## Mental Health Service

### Mental Illness

The first full year of the operation of the Mental Health Act has now passed and while compulsory admission rates show a very slight decrease this was more than counterbalanced by the number of informal admissions assisted by the Mental Welfare Officers. Although this number was almost doubled, and is an indication that the trend is in line with the principle of admission without formality wherever possible, the number of compulsory admissions is still too high. The Act is still in its infancy and it is encouraging to see that the time taken by the previous admission routine is now being used more and more in the care and after-care of patients. Many more patients were referred to the officers for after-care and a fair proportion of these require intensive visiting until they are able to take a satisfactory place in the community, others need supportive help to keep them at functioning level to avoid further breakdown.

### Mental Illness Statistics

	Admissions by Mental Welfare Officers under Mental Health Act, 1959		
	Males	Females	Totals
Section 25 .. .. .	7	10	17
Section 26 .. .. .	8	4	12
Section 29 .. .. .	68	109	177
Informal (Assisted by Mental Welfare Officer) .. .. .	45	47	92
Totals .. .. .	128	170	298

Number of visits by Officers			
After-Care and others	..	..	3,496

### Mental Subnormality

The shortage of Institutional accommodation for subnormal patients still remains and our waiting list figure remains constant. Relief to parents and relatives is still given in many cases by short-term care afforded at the Glenfrith Hospital and I am obliged to Dr. Valentine for the great amount of trouble that he takes to provide this valuable service.

There is a steady rise in the number of all groups of cases referred to the Mental Welfare Officers for supervision and guidance.

The Mental Health Act makes no provision for the notification of E.S.N. School leavers but a co-ordinating committee under the chairmanship of my Deputy, Dr. Byars, and attended by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer, meets regularly, with representatives of the Education, Youth Employment and Welfare Departments to discuss the future welfare of the handicapped school leaver. It is found that parents are usually appreciative of the continued interest and support of the Mental Welfare Officer when the pupil concerned leaves school.

**Mental Subnormality Statistics**

Visits to Subnormal Patients by Officers				
Supervision	..	..	..	2,302
Leave of absence		..	..	76
Others	..	..	..	697
				<hr/> 3,075 <hr/>

**Clinics**

I am indebted to Dr. Valentine for his continued support in attending as Consultant at our monthly Psychiatric Clinic. His advice to relatives and reports to general practitioners are of great value and welcomed by them.

**Guardianship**

There are still a few subnormal patients in the South of England who are under constant review. During the year two more patients, one male and one female, were returned to Leicester and admitted to a local hostel. The male patient after a few weeks was settled in the community with regular employment.

**Training Centres**

It will be noticed that the upward trend of admissions to Training Centres continued, the increase for 1961 being 29, as compared with 27 in 1960. This is evidence of the appreciation of parents of the value of the centres and an increasing number are asking for the admission of their young children direct to centres instead of trying to send them to school with all the unhappiness that results when the child has to be excluded.

The new Training Centre, a photograph and plan of which appears as frontispiece to this Report, at Hinckley was opened on the 3rd October, 1961. This eased the situation considerably in this area, especially as the Centre has entirely separate facilities for adults. This is the first specially designed centre in the county although training centres have been provided since the



early 1930's. Favourable comment on the centre has been received from many visitors but the people who appreciate the move from a rented church hall most of all are the staff and the trainees. Always devoted as they were, the staff can now really enjoy their work. Within days the children responded with a cheerfulness and brightness that was a revelation to those who knew them in their old surroundings. Being entirely separate from the children, the adults gained a new self-respect and this was enhanced when, through the kind co-operation of a local hosiery firm, they were given a proper job to do and earned money for doing it. The equipping of this new centre was greatly assisted by the Hinckley branch of the Society for Mentally Handicapped Children who presented £500 to buy all the extras that go to make the centre such a complete success. The building is a credit to the County Architect's Department whose co-operation in translating ideas into realities is much appreciated.

Trainees attending Glenfrith Hospital Training Unit have increased from 16 to 27 during the year. We are deeply indebted to the Management Committee for making their facilities available until the Council can provide an adult centre for the South East of the county and the Wigston area.

The new Senior Centre, which will at the onset serve the Coalville and Loughborough area, should be ready for occupation by July, 1962. Acknowledgment should be made of the co-operation that has been given by the Chief Fire Officer and the Fire Brigade Committee in allowing erection of the centre at the Fire Station before the Brigade have moved out.

The branches of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children connected with each of the Training Centres have been very active during the year and have provided pupils with various entertainments, gifts, and helped considerably towards the annual seaside holiday to which most of the pupils went for one week. A gift of special note to the Loughborough Training Centre was that of a swimming pool.

Staff at Training Centres has been very settled during the year but one departure from the Melton Mowbray Training Centre was Miss J. Stevens, the Supervisor, who obtained a similar post at an all-age Centre at Banbury. Miss J. Walker, Trainee Assistant Supervisor at the Loughborough Training Centre, commenced a twelve months' N.A.M.H. Diploma Course in September. This course is a new one prepared for staff working in Senior Centres.

Training Centres Statistics

Numbers on Registers 31st December, 1961 :

Centre	Males		Females		Total
	—16	+16	—16	+16	
Coalville ..	11	12	5	7	35
Hinckley ..	19	13	9	10	51
Loughborough ..	14	5	13	13	45
Melton Mowbray ..	8	7	6	7	28
Wigston ..	27	1	18	1	47
Glenfrith .. ..	—	19	—	8	27
Totals ..	69	57	51	46	233

SOCIAL CLUBS

Melton Mowbray

The Melton Mowbray Park Lane Thursday Club continued to function and attendance has increased. At the request of members, weekly instead of fortnightly meetings were instituted in October.

Marked progress was noted during the year, the sixth year of operation. A link was formed with the local Venture House Club. The Thursday Club had its first table tennis match with an outside Club and played enthusiastically and competitively. Other events followed—a Film Show and Games Night promoted by Mr. C. Lea, Secretary of Venture House Club, with the promise of further events in 1962. The Club is indebted to Mr. Lea for his kind co-operation.

Club competitions are held three times a year, the victors presented with trophies by someone from outside the Club, known to and selected by the members. Keenness is stimulated and most of the members are now able to score for themselves, having this incentive.

The summer outing took place in July, by coach to London Airport and Westminster. The venue was chosen by vote and indicates a widening interest. Previous outings have been to one of the nearest seaside resorts.

Towards the end of the year a Committee was elected, who, with the Honorary Secretary, meet to decide on various matters concerned with the

running of the Club. In addition each Committee member has a responsibility—preparing refreshments, looking after equipment or leaving the premises tidy. This is good training in responsibility and so far the obligations as well as the honours have been respected.

At the end of the year twelve subnormal, two severely subnormal and two mentally ill, were in attendance. The Mental Welfare Officer for the area attends each meeting and supervises activities, with the assistance of one of the staff and her father at alternate meetings.

### Loughborough

The Social Club which has its headquarters at "Ashmount" continues satisfactorily. There are about fifteen members. Outings have been arranged to Woburn Abbey and to Stanford Hall. Darts, table tennis, billiards, are the main activities, and we have a small collection of records. Play reading and social evenings are other activities. It has been a great help to have the use of the games equipment which was presented to the Ashmount Training Centre by the North Leicestershire Society for Mentally Handicapped Children. In at least one case the Club has had remarkable success in rehabilitating a patient who came to the notice of the Welfare Officer in the ordinary course of his duties. There has been a disappointing reaction to attendance on the part of discharged subnormal patients, mainly it is thought because of the counter attractions in a place the size of Loughborough. Those that now attend regularly get obvious enjoyment from the activities of the Club but the actual attendance figure is disappointing. Thanks are due to the staff of Ashmount, who have very willingly given up one evening a week to join in the activities of the Club, for giving so much indirect help to those attending.



## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

(Public Health Act, 1936—Section 203)

Notification of births are received in the Department from the midwives in attendance at confinements. Information is exchanged with the Registrars of Births in order to discover any births not notified or not registered within the statutory time limits of the Regulating Acts. All births are scrutinised for cases of prematurity and illegitimacy and these cases are referred to the Health Visitors for special report and supervision.

Below are particulars of births which were recorded during the year :

	Live Births		Stillbirths		Total
	Dom.	Inst.	Dom.	Inst.	
Total occurring in Leicestershire	3,109	2,311	37	27	5,484
Births occurring in Leicestershire					
"Transferred Out" .. ..	17	326	—	2	345
	—	—	—	—	—
	3,092	1,985	37	25	5,139
Births occurring outside Leicester-					
shire "Transferred In" ..	14	2,482	1	89	2,586
	—	—	—	—	—
Net Leicestershire Births ..	3,106	4,467	38	114	7,725
	—	—	—	—	—

## REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES

(Public Health Act 1936—Sections 187-194)

All registered nursing homes are visited by officers of this Department and of the Leicestershire County Nursing Association. At the end of the year there were five nursing homes registered in the county.

Address	Number of beds		
	Maternity	General	Total
The Loughborough Nursing Home Ltd., Radmoor Road, Loughborough .. ..	5	5	10
The Old Vicarage Nursing Home, Rothley	—	17	17
Cheshire Foundation Home, Staunton Harold Hall	—	42	42
Walberton Rest and Convalescent Home, Stamford Road, Kirby Muxloe .. ..	—	33	33
"Roundhill", Kirby Muxloe .. ..	40	—	40
	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	45	97	142
	—	—	—

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### COUNTY HOMES

Demand for accommodation is increasing and will continue to do so as apart from other considerations the proportion of old people in the community is still rising. Despite every effort to provide domiciliary care for old people, the County Council is faced with a considerable building programme. The publication of the Hospital Ten Year Plan with its effect on "joint-user" establishments gives us the opportunity to review the position, and our own development plan at present in course of preparation will take into consideration changes in the hospital field, including those in the mental hospitals.

During the year the Home at Burbage was completed although it was not possible to admit residents until January, 1962. The Matron appointed was one who had undertaken a training course organised by the National Old People's Welfare Association and who was serving as an Assistant Matron at one of the Council's other Homes. This is the first occasion on which the committee departed from their normal practice of considering only applicants who were qualified nurses.

The Home at Market Harborough now under construction incorporates a separate house in which the Matron can live either alone or with her family. The plan provides for single and double bedded rooms only—the desire of residents for some degree of privacy being strong and understandable.

There is a very real need for short-stay facilities for old people to enable the relatives who care for them at home to obtain a holiday. With our present shortage of accommodation, this is only possible on a moderate scale, basically when regular residents themselves leave the Home for a holiday. Anything which we can do to satisfy this need must be encouraged as it enables the old people admitted for short-stays to remain out of permanent care for a much longer time.

#### Housing of the Aged

Many housing authorities are making plans to provide housing for old people with welfare facilities subsidised by the County Council, and a number of schemes have already been approved in principle. No such scheme was completed during the year under review, the first being opened by the Billesdon Rural District Council in 1962. Information obtained from housing authorities shows that many of them are taking these proposals very seriously and substantial contributions to the care of old people will be made as a result.

Details of the accommodation available in homes in the county at the end of the year are given in the following table :

Home	Men	Women	Total
Hastings House, Loughborough .. ..	59	51	110
Woodmarket House, Lutterworth .. ..	28	38	66
West Haven, Market Bosworth .. ..	26	29	55
St. Lukes, Market Harborough .. ..	24	23	47
Enderby House, Narborough .. ..	25	15	40
Knighton House, Leicester :			
Martin Home .. ..	—	24	24
Gloucester Home .. ..	40		40
Catherine Dalley House, Melton Mowbray ..	43		43
Loudoun House, Ashby-de-la-Zouch .. ..	48		48
Tillson House, Coalville .. ..	48		48
Total .. ..	162	180	521
	179		

At St. Luke’s, Market Harborough, temporary accommodation is set aside in the casual block for up to 40 persons.

On 31st December 1961, the number of beds occupied was :  
Men 200. Women 310. Temporary accommodation 9. Total 519.

Men 1  
Women 2  
Children 6

Accommodation for county cases is also arranged in other homes throughout the country and details of such cases are as follows :

Home	Men	Women	Total
Other local authority homes ..	3	11	14
Epileptic Colonies .. ..	5	2	7
Homes for the Blind .. ..	8	15	23
Homes for the Deaf and Dumb ..	1	1	2
Voluntary Old People’s Homes ..	4	8	12
British Legion Homes .. ..	2	—	2
Homes for the Disabled, etc. ..	5	5	10
Total .. ..	28	42	70



## MEALS ON WHEELS

The Women's Voluntary Services continue to operate and expand the Meals-on-Wheels Scheme and the year saw the commencement of a scheme to Narborough, Braunstone and Enderby, which had to be increased from 24 to 36 recipients within six months and new schemes at Wigston and Hinckley.

During the year a total of 18,538 meals was distributed from these centres as follows:

Loughborough	..	..	..	5,244
Market Harborough	..	..	..	2,308
Kibworth	..	..	..	1,181
Blaby	..	..	..	2,836
Quorn	..	..	..	1,864
Coalville	..	..	..	1,829
Narborough, Braunstone and Enderby				551
Wigston	..	..	..	2,228
Hinckley	..	..	..	497

The total number of meals shows a 50 per cent increase over the previous year.

In presenting an Annual Report one becomes conscious of the repetitive nature of much of the material and when it comes to expressing thanks and appreciation, particularly to Voluntary Bodies who play a large part in the day-to-day working of a scheme, it sounds trite to use the same phraseology, yet there is little alternative. The remarks are none-the-less sincere, and I gratefully record appreciation to the members of the Women's Voluntary Services for running this scheme and also to the commercial concerns who show such good public spirit in supplying the meals at a reasonable cost.

## REGISTRATION OF OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES

There are two Homes registered in the County:

Address		Number of beds
Hallaton Manor Rest Home, Hallaton	..	30 (males and females)
Brocks Hill Eventide Home, Oadby	..	12 (females)

## BLIND PERSONS

The Royal Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Institution for the Blind is empowered to act as the agent of the County Council in matters regarding the promotion of welfare for the Blind, under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

The following report has been supplied by the Secretary of the Blind Institution, Mr. C. Brown, B.E.M., to whom I am greatly indebted, not only for the report, but for co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

Report as at 31st December, 1961.

Throughout the year the Institution has continued to act as the Council's Agent for the care of blind persons and all the services have been kept up to date and, whenever possible, developed and expanded.

## Registration

At the 31st December, 1961, the Register of Blind Persons included the names of 783 residents in the County certified as blind and 144 as partially-sighted.

The Institution's Workshops have, during the year, provided full employment for 33 persons from the County. In addition, 4 are engaged under the Home Worker's Scheme and 53 in open industry.

The following table summarises the position as to the age group of registered blind and partially-sighted people in the County as at December 31st, 1961.

At 31st December ..	Ages					Grand Total
	1-15	16-49	50-64	Over 65	Total	
1954 Blind ... ..	21	112	104	447	684	758
Partially-Sighted ..	8	10	10	46	74	
1955 Blind .. ..	26	104	96	479	705	794
Partially-Sighted ..	10	14	7	58	89	
1956 Blind .. ..	27	104	103	498	732	849
Partially-Sighted ..	12	14	15	76	117	
1957 Blind .. ..	24	106	114	505	749	872
Partially-Sighted ..	13	18	15	77	123	
1958 Blind .. ..	23	108	119	491	741	874
Partially-Sighted ..	10	21	18	84	133	
1959 Blind .. ..	26	114	115	516	771	914
Partially-Sighted ..	10	22	16	95	143	
1960 Blind .. ..	24	108	123	535	790	932
Partially-Sighted ..	9	25	14	94	142	
1961 Blind .. ..	25	108	115	535	783	927
Partially-Sighted ..	10	28	17	89	144	

The following table shows the position so far as following up the recommendations of the Ophthalmic Surgeons in respect of cases newly registered during the year ended December 31st, 1961.

Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7(c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :				
(a) No Treatment .. .. .	9	4	—	24
(b) Treatment (Medical, Surgical or Optical) .. .. .	35	15	—	34
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment ..	8	2	—	17
NOTE : Cases at (i) (b) above which have received hospital supervision as recommended in Section F of Form B.D.8 ..	9	9	—	12

### Home Teaching Service

The following figures indicate the extent of the Home Teaching Service during the year under review:

Visits made by Home Teachers to blind persons				
living in the County areas .. .. .				7,229
Lessons given .. .. .				420
Centres arranged .. .. .				75

In the course of the visits many domestic problems have been solved, much comfort given and a great deal of friendship extended to blind people who have come to regard the Home Teachers almost as members of their own families. The devotion of the Home Teachers to their calling has enabled this kind of relationship to be built up and it does much to restore and encourage confidence in the blind people served.

Many blind people took part last autumn in a National Handicraft Competition arranged by the Southern Regional Association for the Blind. A local eliminating competition was arranged and the winning entries in the various classes went forward to take part in the national finals held in London. The



remarkably high standard of work which was achieved and the wide variety of articles produced, reflected the greatest credit upon the skill and imagination of the blind people and the Home Teachers who were responsible for teaching them their crafts.

The bulb show in the spring and the garden produce, cake and preserve competition in the autumn have continued to flourish and each year an increasing number of blind people have been encouraged to take part.

Special attention has been given by the Home Teachers to blind children when at home from school.

Summer and Christmas gifts have again been distributed to blind persons and, with the help of the Assisted Holidays Scheme, many blind people have been enabled to enjoy the benefits of either a seaside holiday or a stay with distant relatives or friends.

Wireless sets, which mean so much to blind people have been distributed and maintained as also have talking book machines, which happily, are now in slightly better supply although it has not yet been possible to completely work through the waiting list of those desirous of this service.

### Workshop Employment

Full employment has been maintained during the year under review and sales of goods produced in the Workshops have increased by £2,624 compared with the preceding twelve months.

This is to a considerable extent due to the improved layout which has been achieved in the Cardboard Box and Brush Departments, and it is hoped that even better results will be achieved during the current year, as a result of attempts which are being made to improve the sales organisation. The work available to the Cardboard Box Department is dependant upon the prosperity of the hosiery and boot and shoe industries and it is to be hoped that the difficulties being experienced by these industries at the time of writing this report will quickly be overcome.

Several ideas for new trades to be practised in the Workshops have been investigated, but unfortunately none has proved suitable owing to the fact that in each case, the machinery involved was of an automatic character and the result of its installation would have been either gross over production with the resulting marketing problem, or redundancy among the blind Workers which everyone concerned is most anxious to avoid.

Appreciation is expressed to the various departments of the County Council which purchase blind-made goods, thereby helping to maintain full employment in the Workshops.

## **Lyndwood Home**

Six ladies from the County areas have been accommodated at Lyndwood during the year. An atmosphere of homeliness has been deliberately cultivated and those who spend their last years in these surroundings have the advantage of being cared for by a loyal and devoted Matron and Staff.

## **Prebend House**

In an attempt to make the social and other facilities at Prebend House available to a wider range of blind persons, a mini-bus has been acquired and many more are now able to be brought to the Centre from their homes. Plans are complete for parties of blind people from the more distant County areas to be brought regularly into the Centre and it is hoped in this way to increase their interest and pleasure.

All the established activities have been continued. It has been possible to give valuable help and training in domestic matters to several blind housewives. The Drama Group have produced their first public entertainment, which was voted a great success. The swimming classes have continued at the Oadby Urban District Council's Bath and remarkable progress has been made. Discussion groups, talks, entertainments, etc., have been arranged regularly and the Centre obviously fills a need in the lives of many blind people by offering facilities for their social intercourse as well as providing opportunities to take part in useful and instructive activities.

## **National Assistance Act, 1948**

The spirit of co-operation which has continued to exist between the members and staff of the County Council and those of the Institution has once more resulted in the blind people of Leicestershire receiving a welfare service which it is claimed is comparable to the best in the country.

**BLIND PERSONS**  
**Number of Blind Persons in Age Groups**

Figures as at 31.12.61	AGE PERIODS																		Age un- known	Total
	0- 1- 2- 3- 4- 5- 11- 16- 21- 30- 40- 50- 60- 65- 70- 80- 85- 90-																			
1959	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	10	20	40	38	65	54	60	201	107	90	33	-	741
1960	1	1	-	1	-	13	8	14	24	32	38	68	55	62	207	128	92	46	-	790
1961	-	1	1	-	2	11	10	15	23	29	41	68	47	56	211	120	101	47	-	783



## HANDICAPPED PERSONS

In dealing with handicapped persons the policy of encouraging care in the community is as noticeable as in most fields of health and welfare. This policy involves the improvement of domiciliary services—both statutory and voluntary—and the highest degree of co-operation between those services. The increase in County Council staff, referred to in last year's report, has enabled the provision of special facilities of all types to be made on a more systematic basis, often through the agencies of the voluntary organisations, to whom our thanks are due.

The work of the Leicestershire Voluntary Association for Cripples Welfare, which received a grant from the County Council, is described in their Report, and includes visiting, teaching of handicrafts, help with holidays and other activities.

The conferences held periodically between officers of the Health and Welfare Services and the Youth Employment Service to consider the problems of handicapped school leavers are most useful in ensuring that the most suitable start to adult life is made and the most suitable employment found where practicable.

## DEAF

The Leicester and County Mission for the Deaf and the Loughborough and District Mission act as agents for the County Council, receiving an annual grant. At the end of 1961 there were 150 county cases on the registers of those two societies.

Here again the transitional stage from the educational field to adult life is most important, especially in view of the recent development in early diagnosis training and education of the deaf child.

## NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

At the end of the year there were thirteen daily minders providing for 155 children.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tables I, II and III given below show the prevalence of infectious disease in the county during 1961.

### Table I—Original and corrected notifications

Disease	Total cases (original notifications)	Total cases (corrected notifications)
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	73	73
Whooping Cough .. .. .	155	154
Acute Poliomyelitis : paralytic .. .. .	3	3
non-paralytic .. .. .	1	1
Measles .. .. .	6,936	6,931
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—
Acute Pneumonia .. .. .	129	129
Dysentery .. .. .	34	34
Smallpox .. .. .	—	—
Acute Encephalitis : infective .. .. .	3	2
post-infectious .. .. .	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever .. .. .	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	1	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	18	18
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	6	5
Food Poisoning .. .. .	30	29
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	11	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	1	1
Malaria .. .. .	—	—

### Table II—Corrected notifications in age groups

Disease	Age groups								Totals
	0-	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age unknown	
Scarlet Fever ..	-	1	12	43	13	3	1	-	73
Whooping Cough	10	20	34	64	19	2	3	2	154
Acute Poliomyelitis : Paralytic	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3
Non-paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Measles ..	181	1,366	1,663	3,267	340	58	28	28	6,931
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ..	2	9	5	12	1	2	3	-	34
Meningococcal infections ..	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	5

Table II—Corrected notifications in age groups—*continued*

Disease	Age groups (years)						Totals
	0–	5–	15–	45–	65 and over	Age unknown	
Acute Pneumonia ..	11	10	22	32	50	4	129
Smallpox .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis :							
Infective .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Post-infectious ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or Typhoid							
Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas .. ..	—	1	6	4	6	1	18
Food Poisoning ..	7	8	8	4	2	—	29

Table III—Corrected notifications—age groups not stated

Disease	Age group not stated
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1

### Acute Poliomyelitis

Year	Original notifications		Corrected notifications		Deaths (poliomyelitis and polio- encephalitis)
	Paralytic	Non-paralytic	Paralytic	Non-paralytic	
1947		31		23	2
1948		15		9	1
1949		66		62	10
1950	46	14	41	10	8
1951	20	5	17	3	—
1952	13	3	11	2	—
1953	28	12	31	11	3
1954	9	1	7	—	—
1955	9	6	5	3	1
1956	7	4	6	1	1
1957	39	30	34	27	3
1958	5	3	5	1	—
1959	—	—	—	—	—
1960	2	4	2	3	1
1961	3	1	3	1	—



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

The County Health Inspector, Mr. S. A. Gregory, has supplied the particulars for this section of the report, together with those under Housing and the Inspection of Food. I should like to thank him for his assistance.

## WATER SUPPLY

Rainfall, recorded at the Wigston Sewage Disposal Works, Countesthorpe, is shown in the table below. I am grateful to Mr. F. Isherwood, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., the Engineer and Surveyor to the Wigston Urban District Council who has kindly supplied these figures.

### Rainfall in 1961

Rain Gauge .. Diameter of funnel .. 8 in.  
Height of top above ground.. 9 in.  
Height of ground above sea level .. 259 ft.

Month	Total depth	Greatest fall in 24 hours		No. of days with .01 in. or more	No. of days with .04 in. or more
	Inches	Inches	Date		
January ..	2.45	.37	31	23	17
February ..	1.87	.42	28	16	11
March ..	0.22	.08	29 & 30	4	3
April ..	3.16	.60	6	20	14
May ..	0.52	.20	1	6	4
June ..	0.76	.25	12	9	6
July ..	2.20	.65	12	13	8
August ..	1.89	.44	7	16	14
September ..	1.93	.60	26	14	8
October ..	2.19	.44	19	21	13
November ..	2.26	.69	10	18	12
December ..	3.31	.95	29	18	12
Totals ..	22.76	—	—	178	122

The rainfall figures for the last ten years :

Year	Rainfall in inches			Year	Rainfall in inches		
1952 .. ..	..	25.64		1957 .. ..	..	27.55	
1953 .. ..	..	21.82		1958 .. ..	..	29.45	
1954 .. ..	..	29.18		1959 .. ..	..	17.92	
1955 .. ..	..	22.11		1960 .. ..	..	32.57	
1956 .. ..	..	26.81		1961 .. ..	..	22.76	

Average for ten years 25.58 inches.

As will be seen from the table, the rainfall for the year was well below average. This however did not cause any real water shortage, since the majority of the villages which have suffered in the past, are now supplied by mains water in place of shallow well supplies. There were temporary cuts in supply in districts subject to mining subsidence, and this is a recurring hazard.

The table below summarises the results of water samples taken from well supplies. The large number of those unsatisfactory bacteriologically, follows sampling where mains water has become available, and the existing supply was due to be replaced.

District	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Chemical	Bacterio-logical	Chemical	Bacterio-logical
<b>Urban Districts</b>				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	—	—	—	—
Ashby Woulds ..	—	—	—	—
Coalville ..	—	1	—	9
Hinckley ..	1	50	—	5
Loughborough M.B.	—	—	—	—
Market Harborough	2	—	—	—
Melton Mowbray ..	—	—	—	—
Oadby .. ..	—	—	—	—
Shepshed ..	—	—	—	—
Wigston ..	—	5	—	2
<b>Rural Districts</b>				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	—	1	—	4
Barrow-upon-Soar	—	11	—	11
Billesdon ..	—	3	—	1
Blaby .. ..	—	3	1	7
Castle Donington ..	—	—	—	2
Lutterworth ..	—	5	—	6
Market Bosworth ..	—	1	—	4
Market Harborough	—	1	—	2
Melton and Belvoir	—	4	—	11
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>64</b>

131,625 houses have internal main supplies, 820 draw from standpipes and 4,011 have well supplies.

In connection with the sampling of water supplies generally, in the progress report of the River Dove Water Board for 1961, the Engineer to the Board and City Water Department, comments on the quality control of water

to the Leicester system. With the expansion of the Leicester Water Undertaking, a large number of county districts, each with its own Medical Officer of Health, are involved. The Engineer states, "It is advisable for the Undertaking to have its own quality control supervised internally, leaving the Medical Officers to supervise water quality from their particular point of view."

The Board and City have set up their internal laboratories and the point made in last year's report, that routine sampling of main supplies in the county districts should be carried out systematically, is emphasised.

	Urban districts	Rural districts
Piped supplies substituted for well supplies ..	1	137
Wells closed .. .. .	4	54
Wells cleansed, repaired, etc. .. .. .	-	9

**Work on new Water Schemes during year**

Throughout the county, new mains have been laid to serve housing development but in addition the following water schemes have been completed.

**Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District:** Barkby Thorpe.

**Billesdon Rural District:** Goadby, East Norton, Owston and Halstead Cottages. The following were almost completed:

- (a) Hungarton to Cold Newton
- (b) Tugby to East Norton
- (c) Ingarsby and Little Stretton extension of mains.
- (d) Noseley and Rolleston area mains laid.

**Market Bosworth Rural District:** Extensions laid to serve Shaw Lane area of Markfield. The reservoir which is part of the 'Peninsular' scheme, is planned to follow in 1962.

**Market Harborough Rural District:** Mains laid at Holt, Horninghold and Slawston.

**Change in source of supply**

**Blaby Rural District:** Following a link-up of the water main between Earl Shilton and Elmesthorpe, the six southern parishes of Elmesthorpe, Stoney Stanton, Sapcote, Sharnford, Aston Flamville and Wigston Parva were supplied with Leicester Water. The former quarry supply at Stoney Stanton was abandoned.



## Regrouping of Water Undertakings

By the end of the year, the authorities outside the statutory area of the Leicester Corporation water undertaking, had decided to form what will be known as the North-West Leicestershire Water Board.

A working party of clerks to district councils was formed, to draw up a Draft Order. The proceedings following the Draft Order will probably be protracted, and it is doubtful if anything concrete will emerge in 1962.

## RURAL WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE ACTS, 1944-1955

Circular No. 15/61 dated 4th April, 1961, from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, lays down a definite formula for assessing grants under the above Acts. Grants paid for rural schemes will be related to the cost of the main or sewer laying; headworks in water schemes and disposal works in sewerage schemes will be ignored. It is also recognised that even when rural schemes to serve scattered areas are under consideration, the proposal is to provide help to meet the additional cost falling on rural areas, and thus some deduction is made from the cost of laying mains and sewers, since these have to be provided in urban areas.

There will be little effect on water schemes, since only minor main extensions remain to be done, and local sources of water will not be developed in the future.

As far as rural sewerage schemes are concerned, the effect may be to encourage the group or regional scheme, where two or more villages have a common disposal works. Although more pumping mains may be necessary, one fairly large disposal works is likely to receive better maintenance than a number of small ones. Also now that the smaller villages are being sewered, the problem of farm wastes is becoming increasingly important. Unless there is adequate dilution of farm wastes by domestic sewage, unsatisfactory effluents occur. Even recirculation has not been effective where there is a large volume of farm waste compared with domestic sewage. It will thus be evident that if there is a larger village with several smaller ones nearby, it may be better to have a group scheme involving long pumping mains, than to have several small disposal works. From the grant point of view, this idea is likely to appeal to the district councils, since only one sewage works will be excluded for grant purposes.

The following schemes have been submitted during the year and approved in principle:

Water Supplies					
Local Authority	Parishes and Areas Affected				Estimated cost
Billesdon R.D.	..	Great Glen, Little Stretton, Tugby, East Norton, Hungarton and Cold Newton			
			..	..	£16,150*
Blaby R.D.	..	Thurlaston (Normanton House Farm)			
			..	..	£1,400
Blaby R.D.	..	Croft	..	..	£22,000*
Leicester Corporation	..	Melton district†	..	..	£89,000
Leicester Corporation	..	Stockerston	..	..	£6,000

\*Guarantee basis.

†Part of this scheme only will rank for grant.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal					
Market Bosworth R.D.	..	Twycross	..	..	£4,650
Billesdon R.D.	..	Tugby	..	..	£16,521
Barrow-upon-Soar R.D.		Burton-on-the-Wolds	and	Waltham-on-the-	
		Wolds	..	..	£18,495
Market Bosworth R.D.	..	Odstone	..	..	£17,700
Market Harborough R.D.		Hallaton, Blaston, Slawston, etc.	..	..	£48,000

The above ten schemes brings the total up to 201 which have now been considered since 1944. These involve 94 for water and 107 for sewerage and sewage disposal.

The following grants were approved during the year:

#### Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts

Local Authority	Scheme	County		
		Estimated	Ministry	Council
		Cost	Grant	Grant
		£	£	£
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal				
Barrow R.D.	..	Birstall	..	..
		(Originally)	..	..
		126,226	53,350	36,363
		115,000	50,000	32,500
Market Harborough R.D.		Great Easton, etc.	..	..
		38,000	8,220	8,220
Market Harborough R.D.		Gumley	..	..
		(Originally)	..	..
		13,000	2,985	2,985
		9,210	2,275	2,275
Ashby-de-la-Zouch R.D.		Appleby Magna	..	..
		(Originally)	..	..
		50,935	23,464	13,600
		44,200	20,000	12,000
Ashby-de-la-Zouch R.D.		Measham (Tamworth Road)	16,600	5,435
			5,435	5,435
Market Bosworth R.D.	..	Little Twycross	..	..
		6,400	1,540	1,540
Market Bosworth R.D.	..	Barton-in-the-Beans	..	..
		22,100	3,425	3,425

### Water Supplies

Blaby R.D.	..	Normanton House Farm, Thurlaston	..	..	1,400	51 x 12 yrs.	51 x 12 yrs.*
Billesdon R.D.	..	Great Glen, Stretton, Tugby, etc.	..	..	16,190	260 x 12 yrs.	260 x 12 yrs.*
Billesdon R.D.	..	Hungarton	..	..	7,919	150 x 12 yrs.	135 x 12 yrs.
		(Originally)	..	..	11,000	200 x 12 yrs.	185 x 12 yrs.*
Blaby R.D.	..	Croft	..	..	19,000	306 x 12 yrs.	306 x 12 yrs.*

\*Guarantee payment to Leicester Corporation.  
Section 56, Local Government Act, 1958:

### Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Blaby R.D.	..	Braunstone	..	..	96,750	No grant (increased from 7,500)	8,500
Ashby-de-la-Zouch R.D.		Measham (Ashby Road)	..	..	5,300	No grant	500
Blaby R.D.	..	Glenfield and Kirby Muxloe	..	..	84,000	No grant	5,000
		(Originally)	..	..	42,000	No grant	5,000

### Work on Sewerage Schemes carried out during 1961

**Market Harborough Urban District:** Reconstruction of sewage disposal works completed apart from final adjustments to machinery.

**Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District:** Measham sewage disposal work extensions completed.

**Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District:** New sewers laid at Walton-on-the-Wolds. New sewers laid in Cropston Road, Anstey. Additional sludge drying in form of large lagoons at Queniborough.

**Billesdon Rural District:** Newton Harcourt scheme completed.

**Blaby Rural District:** Extensions to Braunstone and Narborough sewage disposal works proceeding. Improvements to Enderby and Stoney Stanton works in progress.

**Lutterworth Rural District:** Broughton Astley and adjacent parishes scheme completed.

**Market Bosworth Rural District:** Groby scheme, stage II completed. Fenny Drayton scheme completed. Newbold Heath scheme completed. Ibstock scheme in progress.



Market Harborough Rural District: Husbands Bosworth sewage works reconstructed. Laughton and Mowsley joint scheme completed, except for minor adjustments. Gumley scheme completed. Great Easton, Brighthurst and Drayton in progress.

Melton and Belvoir: Wymondham Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme completed. Bottesford, Easthorpe, Normanton and Muston Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme nearing completion.

Steady progress is being maintained with sewerage and sewage disposal schemes generally, and there are always a number of schemes in course of preparation, awaiting Ministry approval, or at the tender stage. The majority of schemes now coming forward, are more expensive on the 'cost per property' basis, since there are invariably long lengths of non-productive sewers to serve scattered properties. It is commendable that the district councils are going ahead with these expensive schemes, on the basis that all rural communities should have proper sewerage, following the provision of mains water.

# SANITARY INSPECTION

## Inspection by District Councils

District	No. of complaints received (a)	No. of premises where defects or nuisances dealt with (b)	No. of Inspections made	Number of Notices served				Summary action	
				Preliminary		Statutory		Summons issued	Convictions obtained
				Housing	Other	Housing	Other		
<b>Urban Districts</b>									
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	32	30	1,502	—	10	—	—	—	—
Ashby Wolds	155	79	1,490	21	10	—	—	—	—
Coalville	174	1,413	6,624	86	53	1	81	—	—
Hinckley	391	915	9,583	50	60	16	1	—	—
Loughborough M.B.	385	362	13,715	22	220	2	1	—	—
Market Harborough	362	698	3,736	62	127	—	22	—	—
Melton Mowbray	199	250	1,625	12	11	1	—	—	—
Oadby	40	26	1,849	—	3	—	—	—	—
Shepshed	62	186	2,099	56	22	—	—	—	—
Wigston	714	421	4,709	43	352	—	—	—	—
<b>Rural Districts</b>									
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	89	82	2,223	—	103	—	5	1	1
Barrow-upon-Soar	631	923	6,426	144	—	8	5	2	2
Billesdon	150	134	6,098	—	4	—	—	—	—
Blaby	311	655	6,721	90	286	1	3	—	—
Castle Donington	76	105	2,022	38	29	—	—	—	—
Lutterworth	241	265	2,127	—	16	—	2	—	—
Market Bosworth	248	182	6,409	—	133	—	—	—	—
Market Harborough	148	148	3,921	33	31	—	—	—	—
Melton and Belvoir	18	27	4,174	—	—	19	8	—	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,426</b>	<b>6,901</b>	<b>87,053</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The following table shows the position as regards closet accommodation in the county at 31st December, 1961, and includes details of conversions.

District	Privies	Pail closets	Water closets	Total	Converted to Water closets		Privies converted to Pail closets
					Privies	Pail closets	
<b>Urban Districts</b>							
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	1	16	2,449	2,466	—	16	1
Ashby Woulds ..	—	30	1,095	1,125	—	1	—
Coalville ..	11	72	9,545	9,628	2	8	—
Hinckley ..	—	104	16,029	16,133	—	3	—
Loughborough M.B. ..	8	54	16,909	16,971	—	—	—
Market Harborough ..	—	12	4,105	4,117	—	—	—
Melton Mowbray ..	—	10	5,500	5,510	—	—	—
Oadby ..	—	10	5,000	5,010	—	2	—
Shepshed ..	20	37	2,576	2,633	—	4	4
Wigston ..	—	13	8,300	8,313	—	4	—
<b>Rural Districts</b>							
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	30	757	3,777	4,564	—	41	—
Barrow-upon-Soar ..	—	705	18,170	18,875	—	25	—
Billesdon ..	4	316	5,453	5,773	—	21	—
Blaby ..	—	254	20,445	20,699	—	47	—
Castle Donington ..	33	113	3,613	3,756	5	18	—
Lutterworth ..	5	1,182	2,583	3,770	—	24	—
Market Bosworth ..	—	1,344	7,315	8,659	—	47	—
Market Harborough ..	22	150	3,544	3,716	2	12	—
Melton and Belvoir ..	228	1,537	4,336	6,101	7	447	—
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>6,716</b>	<b>140,744</b>	<b>147,819</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>5</b>



## Public Cleansing

A weekly collection of refuse is the aim of all the district councils, but the inability to recruit adequate staff in some areas, makes this impossible. At Loughborough in particular, where it will be seen that the period between collections has varied between 6 and 19 days, a high sickness rate combined with staff shortage, has been the cause of the wide variation.

District	No. of vehicles used	Frequency of Refuse Collection	Method of Disposal		
			No. of Con- trolled Tips	No. of Crude Tips	Incinera- tion
Urban Districts					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	2	8 days	1(p.c.)	—	—
Ashby Woulds ..	1	Weekly	1(p.c.)	—	—
Coalville .. ..	6	8½ days	3	—	—
Hinckley .. ..	8	Weekly	1	1*	—
Loughborough M.B.	12	6-19 days	1†	—	—
Market Harborough..	2	Weekly	1	—	—
Melton Mowbray ..	3	7 days	1	—	—
Oadby ..	6	Weekly	1	—	—
Shepshed .. ..	1	Weekly	—	1	—
Wigston .. ..	4	8-days	1	—	—
Rural Districts					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	3	7 days	3	1	—
Barrow-upon-Soar ..	9	Weekly	2	—	—
Billesdon .. ..	4	Weekly	1	—	—
Blaby .. ..	10	Weekly	1	—	—
Castle Donington ..	2	10 days	2	—	—
Lutterworth ..	3	9 days	—	3(p.c.)	—
Market Bosworth ..	5	Weekly	—	5	—
Market Harborough..	4	14 days	—	4	—
Melton and Belvoir..	5	9-12 days	5	—	—
Totals .. ..	90	—	25	15	—

\*Partially controlled for trade refuse where most of the combustible material is burnt.

†Consolidation of refuse by mechanical bulldozer and lifting of soil and resoiling by scraper and bulldozer.

p.c. (Part controlled).

### Complaints

General sanitary matters	..	..	47
Housing	..	..	14
Water Supplies	..	..	4
			—
			65
			—

During the year 65 complaints were received direct. These were dealt with by referring them to the district officers, where applicable, or were investigated with their collaboration.

### Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

The effect of this Act on the caravan situation can now be seen more clearly. Only one appeal against the site licence conditions was made, and it appears that the higher standard asked for, had been anticipated by the site operators. It has also been easier to clear sites occupied by the itinerant traders, who have been such a problem in certain places in the past.

The Blaby Rural District Council is developing a caravan site at Countesthorpe.

The caravan site is being built up on the site of ten prefabricated temporary bungalows. (These bungalows are of the type which are being examined all over the country with a view to demolition). Upon re-housing of the occupants in a permanent council house, each 'pre-fab' is being demolished and the site adapted for the standing of a single caravan. Each site is provided with a separate W.C., storage shed, drainage, water and electricity.

Many of the occupants of caravans already stationed in the district on sites with temporary and "run-down" licences have applied for one of these council sites, and it is unfortunate that the number available is inadequate to meet the demand.

### Shops Act, 1950

Defects	Outstanding from previous year	Defects found	Defects remedied	Outstanding 31st December, 1961
Sanitary conveniences ..	5	31	21	15
Temperature .. ..	—	7	5	2
Ventilation .. ..	—	15	12	3
Washing facilities ..	—	26	21	5
Lighting .. ..	1	3	4	—
Facilities for taking meals	2	4	4	2

## **Swimming Baths and Pools**

The situation as far as public swimming baths and pools are concerned, has not changed, although several councils are seriously considering providing a swimming bath. In one district, a considerable sum of money has been raised by voluntary effort, but the pool remains to be built, since there have been long discussions on whether the district council will take over the running and maintenance.

The building of learner swimming pools at Schools is gaining momentum. The money is raised mostly by Parent/Teacher Associations and in some cases a grant is made by the county council. It has been decided as a matter of policy, that proper chlorination and filtration plant will be installed at all school pools. Since initially they are open air pools, when the weather is good, the bathing load for the size of the pool is heavy and the potential pollution rate is high. Hand dosing with hypochlorite is not regarded as being satisfactory and "break-point" chlorination with automatic filtration is required.

A new pool at Shelthorpe, Loughborough was completed early in the year, and almost all the pupils of the school had a daily dip when the weather was suitable.

Frequent spot tests on the water in the pool, using a Lovibond Comparator for chlorine residual and pH, were carried out by the County Health Inspector.

## **Pet Animals Act, 1951**

No comment is necessary on the 26 premises licenced under the Act. 66 inspections were carried out, and the attention of two occupiers drawn to the necessity for the proper staining of dog meat.

## **Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Order, 1951**

Seven premises are licensed for the storage of rag flock and eleven registered for upholstering. No samples of materials were taken.



## Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

No statutory action was taken during the year and the general standard continues to rise. The competition with 'cut-prices' has helped in this direction, since many of the smaller shopkeepers have joined in group-buying, and have reorganised their shops at the same time. Standardized fittings have transformed many shops and it will be easier for the stocks to be turned over properly. More and more foodstuffs are prepacked these days and the overcrowded shop, stocking groceries, vegetables, paraffin, vinegar, firelighters and other miscellaneous oddments is almost a thing of the past.

Mobile shops however, do need attention as they range from the near-perfect purpose built vehicle, to converted worn-out coaches. There are also many small butchers' vans, which are too small to do anything other than use the floor space for cutting up. There is little or no protection from dust on windy days.

		No. of premises inspected.	No. of inspections made for the purpose.	No. of informal notices served.	No. of informal notices complied with.	No. of informal notices outstanding Dec. 31st.
<b>Urban Districts :</b>						
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	17	45	3	3	1
Ashby Woulds	.. ..	24	131	5	5	—
Coalville	.. ..	162	1,161	25	26	43
Hinckley	.. ..	311	444	39	27	12
Loughborough M.B.	.. ..	322	1,277	—	—	—
Market Harborough	.. ..	62	282	15	15	—
Melton Mowbray	.. ..	60	75	4	4	—
Oadby	.. ..	19	35	1	1	—
Shepshed	.. ..	10	32	1	1	—
Wigston	.. ..	105	203	39	49	47
<b>Rural Districts :</b>						
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	..	36	118	10	6	5
Barrow-upon-Soar	..	301	732	32	31	1
Billesdon	.. ..	58	210	—	—	—
Blaby	.. ..	283	545	137	91	46
Castle Donington	..	31	40	3	2	1
Lutterworth	.. ..	25	94	1	1	—
Market Bosworth	..	27	33	7	7	—
Market Harborough	..	95	290	8	8	—
Melton and Belvoir	..	68	92	7	7	—
Totals	.. ..	2,016	5,839	337	284	156

# HOUSING

Further satisfactory progress has continued with clearance work, and this year has seen the end of the scheduled five-year programme. It will be interesting to see to what extent border-line houses have deteriorated in the last five years, and the next Housing Survey should prove to be illuminating on this point.

	1960	1961
Houses demolished in clearance areas ..	169	118
Number of persons displaced from above ..	271	278
Individual unfit houses demolished ..	194	254
Number of persons displaced from above ..	474	461
Unfit houses closed .. .. .	62	70
Number of persons displaced from above ..	114	120

350 applications for Discretionary Grants were received by district councils during the year and 340 were approved. 705 applications for Standard Grants were also received and during the year 609 houses were improved.

The improvement of the older-type house, which is basically sound but which lacks present day amenities, is still a problem. It is easy to pick out the “owner/occupied” in a row of terraced houses, since they are generally well cared for with a pride of ownership. The improvement grants have mostly been paid to owner/occupiers, and the useful life of the improved houses cannot be estimated. Further deterioration of houses built about the turn of the century, will result in large numbers being scheduled for demolition. Is an answer to encourage the tenants of rented houses to become owner/occupiers? The advice of public health inspectors would be necessary to prevent people from buying houses, which cannot be properly improved and put into a proper state of repair.

It has been said that a property owning democracy is an ideal aim, so this may be a good point at which to begin a drive, to prevent many more houses being demolished. The Minister of Housing and Local Government has expressed his concern on several occasions at the slow rate of progress with the improvement of houses, aided by grants. In many cases, aged owners cannot afford to carry out the improvement work and in others the owners seem to be disinterested. In such cases the local authority ought to have the power to carry out the improvement in default, or to buy the property at market value, which in its present state would be very low, and then to improve it.



## House Building

433 houses were built by the district councils during the year, with 604 under construction. (424 and 511 respectively last year).

Private enterprise building in comparison was 3,233 built (2,977) with 2,194 under construction (2,079).

1,883 applications for council houses were received by the district councils during the year and the total number of outstanding applications at the end of the year was 5,211.

The development of quite large estates in many villages continues apace, and one wonders how long it will be before the demand for the speculative built houses will ease off.

District	Number of Council Houses in District in 1939	Total Number of Post-war Houses Built		Houses completed during year 1961		Houses in course of erection at end of year	
		Local Auth'y.	Private Enterprise	Local Auth'y.	Private Enterprise	Local Auth'y.	Private Enterprise
<b>Urban Districts</b>							
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	163	442	306	6	27	14	6
Ashby Woulds ..	138	222	64	2	20	—	9
Coalville .. ..	538	1,068	1,117	64	147	14	44
Hinckley .. ..	1,525	1,791	2,172	12	173	28	153
Loughborough M.B.	1,003	1,954	748	101	97	22	79
Market Harborough	319	556	683	33	137	9	68
Melton Mowbray ..	231	897	749	26	148	164	176
Oadby .. ..	46	255	2,385	4	272	—	112
Shepshed .. ..	217	456	328	4	31	36	31
Wigston .. ..	348	935	2,321	—	337	—	243
<b>Rural Districts</b>							
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	322	705	316	23	29	—	45
Barrow-upon-Soar ..	621	2,201	4,667	30	533	44	399
Billesdon .. ..	14	*300	1,089	11	129	6	59
Blaby .. ..	442	†1,491	5,403	68	827	117	438
Castle Donington ..	166	613	257	4	12	54	6
Lutterworth .. ..	353	629	441	21	71	24	74
Market Bosworth ..	400	1,354	1,197	2	164	28	174
Market Harborough	193	434	154	10	22	12	17
Melton and Belvoir	204	749	344	12	47	32	21
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>7,243</b>	<b>17,052</b>	<b>24,741</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>3,223</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2,194</b>

\*Leicester Corporation 2,490 in addition.

†Leicester Corporation 1,623 in addition.



DISTRICT	INSPECTION OF HOUSES DURING THE YEAR			HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED DURING THE YEAR UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1957				UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		
	Total Number of houses inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Acts)	Number of houses (included in previous column) inspected under the Housing Consoli- dated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	Closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by owners and still in force	Parts of build- ings closed	After informal action by local authority	After formal notice under Public Health Act, 1957. Sections 9 and 16	Under Housing Act, 1957. Sections 24 and 27	
Urban Districts										
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	50	—	19	24	2	—	10	—	—	
Ashby Wolds ..	89	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	—	
Coalville ..	381	48	48	41	14	1	121	31	2	
Hinckley ..	143	63	63	61	5	—	112	1	—	
Loughborough M.B.	747	51	51	27	5	—	227	3	—	
Market Harborough	252	8	8	4	1	—	74	32	—	
Melton Mowbray ..	140	12	12	14	—	—	21	—	—	
Oadby ..	37	—	27	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Shepshed ..	42	13	13	15	—	—	18	—	—	
Wigston ..	809	153	153	11	—	—	110	—	—	
Rural Districts										
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	156	—	18	5	—	—	24	1	2	
Barrow-upon-Soar ..	860	451	190	57	—	—	138	14	3	
Billesdon ..	86	40	25	4	—	—	18	—	—	
Blaby ..	383	146	94	31	13	—	99	6	—	
Castle Donington ..	67	—	—	8	—	—	67	—	—	
Lutterworth ..	272	—	26	3	21	—	—	2	—	
Market Bosworth ..	1,327	—	35	12	—	—	147	—	—	
Market Harborough	147	—	14	18	7	—	44	—	—	
Melton and Belvoir..	171	—	19	—	—	—	7	7	1	
Totals ..	6,159	985	815	335	68	1	1,259	107	8	

# INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

## BIOLOGICAL MILK SAMPLING

Again none of the 297 samples of milk taken during the year were reported by the Public Health Laboratory to be infected with Myco. tuberculosis. The samples are taken at the farms to get a representative sample of all the milk produced, as in the majority of cases, milk surplus to retail requirements is sent for pasteurisation. Very little milk is "Farm Bottled" for sale by the independent distributors, since the larger dairies prefer to pasteurise all the milk they retail.

Individual cow samples of milk are taken following positive *Brucella abortus* reports, and the policy of voluntary isolation and slaughter of infected cows by farmers appears to prevent the spread of infection. The result of a pilot survey on *Brucella abortus*, carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Veterinary Officers is awaited with interest. The compulsory slaughter with compensation of cows infected, as was the case with tuberculosis, may become the established policy. There does not appear to be any reason why this should not happen and a start could be made by dealing with the herds of producer/retailers.

Dr. Mair, the Director of the Leicester Public Health Laboratory, has again been most helpful and co-operative and I am grateful to him for his assistance.

### Clinical Examination of Cattle

I am grateful to Mr. Findlay, the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who has supplied the following information:

#### Milk and Dairies:

Clinical Examination of Dairy Cattle:

Attested and Attested Standard Herds . . . 3,679 herd inspections—59,840 cattle

#### Tuberculosis:

(a) Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme:

Number of Attested Herds . . . . . 3,467

Estimated percentage of Attested cattle related to  
total cattle . . . . . 99.90%

(b) Tuberculin Testing of Cattle:

Cattle tested . . . . . 173,221

Reactors found . . . . . 308 (0.17%)

(c) Tuberculous Milk—Veterinary Investigation:

Number of reports under investigation . . . . .

Number of herds involved . . . . .

Number of animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938 . . . . .



### Milk Pasteurising Plants

Another small dairyman ceased to operate a pasteurising plant during the year, leaving ten in operation at the end of the year.

545 inspections of the licenced plants were carried out by the county health inspectors and 852 samples of milk were taken for laboratory examination.

Seven phosphatase test failures were again at holder plants where more reliance is placed on the operator. The failures again resulted from milk leaking from the holders during pasteurising to the pipe line. New valves were fitted to two holders. H.T.S.T. plants have mechanical flow diversion mechanism, and so far, no case of raw milk getting into the pasteurised pipeline has been discovered.

Close supervision of bottle and churn washing plants was maintained during the year. 272 samples of washed bottles and 71 samples of washed churns were taken and of these the laboratory reported 26 bottles and 2 churns as not satisfying the requirements of the Public Health Laboratory standard. There is no legal standard in regard to the sterility of milk containers. In the case of unsatisfactory results advice is given to the dairy concerned and follow up samples are taken. 74 further samples were taken in the course of this work.

Type of Plant	Capacity in gallons per hour	Daily output in gallons
H.T.S.T. .. ..	1,200	10,600
H.T.S.T. .. ..	800	3,200
H.T.S.T. .. ..	600	3,000
H.T.S.T. .. ..	350	1,300
H.T.S.T. .. ..	350	850
H.T.S.T. .. ..	300	2,000
Holder (continuous) ..	400	2,200
Holder .. ..	200	800
Holder .. ..	100	100
Holder .. ..	75	350
Holder .. ..	100	125*

\*Ceased production July, 1961

A number of factors govern the production of a good washed bottle. The most important of these are the maintenance of a sufficiently strong detergent solution at the correct temperature, the pumping of this solution through the washing jets under sufficient pressure, the rinsing of the bottles after washing with near-sterile water also under sufficient pressure and the maintenance of



the machine itself in proper working order. The detergent strength, temperature and pressure are all checked at the time samples are taken. In the case of unsatisfactory results, samples are taken of the rinse waters. In this connection it is regrettable that the water authority will not allow final rinse jets to be fed direct from the mains instead of insisting on the provision of storage tanks which are themselves liable to contamination. If all else is satisfactory and poor bottle results are still obtained the machine itself comes under careful scrutiny. It is, perhaps, remarkable to note that very often when washers are cleaned down or new washers installed there is the most likelihood of unsatisfactory bottle wash results being obtained. Arrangements have been made with dairies in the county for the county health inspector to be notified when circumstances such as these arise and sampling is carried out immediately afterwards.

### **Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960**

The regulations as far as the licensing of dealers is concerned, applied from the 1st January. A complete list of dealers was drawn up from the information supplied by the district councils and from the processing dairies supplying milk to the distributors. All the dealers' premises were inspected and in a large number of cases it was found that they were in fact merely independent roundsmen. The majority do not store milk on their premises. The bottled milk is either collected from the wholesale dairy or depot or is delivered by the wholesaler early in the morning, for immediate delivery. Where the milk is stored overnight, adequate cold storage facilities are insisted upon, but many dealers keep no stock other than perhaps a dozen bottles for emergency use, which can be kept in the domestic size refrigerator. The position with shops selling bottled milk is much improved. With the increasing sale of frozen foods and refrigerated counter display cabinets, there is ample refrigerated space for the small number of bottles of milk sold by the average shop. It is no longer a common sight to see a crate of milk standing on the shop floor, next to sacks of vegetables. Most shopkeepers sell milk merely to oblige the housewife who is at work all day or who runs short of milk.

The old system of supplementary licences issued annually by district councils has ceased and much duplication of work removed. In the past dealers had to apply for a licence to the council for each district in which they sold milk. Now only one licence is necessary.

Sampling can also be arranged to ensure proper coverage of the distribution of milk and duplication avoided. During the year 444 samples of milk were taken from distributors by the milk sampling officer.

The following is a summary of licences issued under the regulations:

Dealer's (Prepacked Milk) Licences:

Pasteurised Milk only .. .. .	43
Sterilised Milk only .. .. .	23
Tuberculin Tested Milk only .. .. .	9
Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised Milk .. .. .	79
Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised Milk .. .. .	1
Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk .. .. .	23
Pasteurised, Sterilised and Tuberculin Tested Milk	157
<hr/>	
Total Prepacked Licences .. .. .	335
Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licences .. .. .	10
Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences .. .. .	22
<hr/>	
Grand total of licences in force at 31st December, 1961	367
<hr/>	

## Milk to Schools and County Council Establishments

248 samples of milk were taken at schools, county homes, children's homes, residential and private schools. When tenders for milk at these establishments are being considered, the opinion of the County Health Inspector is asked on the supplier and types of milk. More area tenders, resulting in fewer suppliers have been accepted for schools, and a reduction in the number of samples taken has been possible.

It has again been impossible to substitute pasteurised milk for raw Tuberculin Tested milk at thirteen schools. These are small isolated rural schools, where the main distributors are unwilling to deliver, owing to the mileage involved for small quantities of milk. A close check is kept on the producers concerned, and the milk is sampled regularly for biological examination. In no case was there any suspicion of infection with Myco. tuberculosis or Brucella abortus.

Schools			Tuberculin Tested	Pasteurised	Totals
Grammar	..	..	—	14	14
Modern	..	..	—	22	22
Primary	..	..	12	255	267
High ..	..	..	—	11	11
Residential	..	..	—	2	2
Private	..	..	1	24	25
Totals .. .. .			13	328	341



# Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949

District	No. on Register		Inspections		Contraventions						
	Dairies	Distributors	Dairies	Distributors	Dairies		Distributors				
					Found	Remedied	Out-standing, 31.12.61	Found	Remedied	Out-standing, 31.12.61	
Urban Districts											
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	2	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ashby Woulds ..	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coalville ..	12	43	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hinckley ..	6	33	12	16	11	3	8	—	—	—	—
Loughborough M.B. ..	15	18	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Harborough ..	2	6	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melton Mowbray ..	4	1	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oadby ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepshed ..	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wigston ..	1	25	4	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Rural Districts											
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	2	15	5	19	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Barrow-upon-Soar ..	14	1	28	2	3	3	—	—	1	—	—
Billesdon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blaby ..	3	28	24	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Donington ..	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lutterworth ..	2	4	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Bosworth ..	14	26	29	18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Market Harborough ..	2	12	4	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melton and Belvoir ..	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	80	231	191	161	17	9	8	2	2	—	—



# ICE CREAM

District	Number of premises registered			Number of samples collected				
	Manufacture and Retail	Manufacture only	Retail only	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Total
Urban Districts								
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
Ashby Woulds ..	—	—	8	41	3	—	—	44
Coalville ..	1	—	92	68	4	—	1	73
Hinckley ..	1	—	184	20	1	1	—	23
Loughborough M.B. . .	—	—	199	10	1	—	—	11
Market Harborough ..	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—
Melton Mowbray ..	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—
Oadby ..	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Shepshed ..	—	—	24	10	2	—	—	12
Wigston ..	—	—	77	12	—	—	—	12
Rural Districts								
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	—	—	61	7	1	—	—	8
Barrow-upon-Soar ..	2	—	167	18	2	1	—	21
Billesdon ..	—	—	24	23	17	4	1	45
Blaby ..	—	—	124	60	4	—	—	64
Castle Donington ..	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
Lutterworth ..	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—
Market Bosworth ..	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—
Market Harborough ..	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Melton and Belvoir ..	—	—	70	29	6	—	—	35
Totals ..	4	—	1,429	298	41	6	3	348

Per cent of samples within Grade I .. .. 85.6 %  
 Per cent of samples within Grades I and II .. .. 97.4 %

## MEAT INSPECTION

The majority of the 88 slaughterhouses licensed at the end of the year, comply with the requirements of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. Most of the slaughtering is however carried out in a few of these, since a lot of small rural slaughterhouses are run in connection with the family butchery business.

This does not lighten the burden of meat inspection, since slaughtering can be carried out at any time, and many miles are often travelled to inspect two sheep or a pig.

The tuberculosis eradication policy on farms is again reflected in the sharp fall in the number of tubercular carcasses found during meat inspection.

District	No. of slaughterhouses	Total No. of animals slaughtered	Total No. of animals examined	No. of knackers' yards	No. of inspections
<b>Urban Districts</b>					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	3,761	3,761	—	—
Ashby Woulds ..	2	411	411	—	—
Coalville .. ..	6	9,055	9,055	—	—
Hinckley .. ..	5	9,024	9,024	1	9
Loughborough M.B.	4	6,904	6,904	1	6
Market Harborough	1	17,429	17,429	—	—
Melton Mowbray..	1	13,760	13,760	1	5
Oadby .. ..	1	848	848	—	—
Shepshed .. ..	1	1,627	1,521	—	—
Wigston .. ..	2	2,808	2,808	1	4
<b>Rural Districts</b>					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	2	1,442	1,442	1	6
Barrow-upon-Soar	14	4,735	4,735	—	—
Billesdon .. ..	2	1,099	1,099	—	—
Blaby .. ..	10	11,464	11,464	—	—
Castle Donington	3	6,141	6,141	—	—
Lutterworth ..	9	3,207	2,868	1	1
Market Bosworth..	14	10,313	10,313	—	—
Market Harborough	4	1,232	1,232	—	—
Melton and Belvoir	6	3,826	3,826	—	—
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>109,086</b>	<b>108,641</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>

### Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclu- ding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	18,470	752	542	69,418	19,904
Number inspected ..	18,421	752	542	69,064	19,862
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	7	14	101	36
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	3,547	195	9	985	1,060
Percentage of number in- spected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis .. ..	19.3%	26.8%	4.3%	1.6%	5.5%
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	82	6	—	3	162
Percentage of number in- spected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	0.44%	0.8%	—	—	0.81%
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	52	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion .. ..	21	—	—	—	—



## FOOD AND DRUGS

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and other legislation relating to the composition, adulteration, labelling and advertisement of food and drugs are administered by the Inspectors of the Public Control Department of the County Council.

The following summary of the samples taken during the year has again been supplied by Mr. F. W. Arnold, and I should like to thank him for his ready co-operation with the department whenever asked.

Commodity	Number Obtained		Unsatisfactory		Why Unsatisfactory
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
<b>Foodstuffs:</b>					
Milk (tested departmentally)	—	1,033	—	18	Contained added water
Milk .. .. .	9	—	9	—	Contained added water
Milk, Appeal to Cow ..	10	—	—	—	
Almond Paste .. .. .	—	1	—	—	
Almonds, ground .. ..	—	2	—	—	
Aspic Jelly Powder ..	—	1	—	—	
Baby Cereal .. .. .	—	1	—	—	
Beans in Tomato Sauce ..	—	1	—	—	
Biscuits .. .. .	3	13	—	—	
Black Pudding .. .. .	2	6	—	—	
Brawn .. .. .	—	1	—	—	
Bread Sauce .. .. .	1	—	—	—	
Butter .. .. .	—	1	—	—	
Butterscotch .. .. .	—	2	—	1	Not a 'balanced food' as claimed on the label
Buttered Toast/Teacakes ..	—	4	—	1	Teacake was spread with margarine
Cakes and Pastries ..	—	4	—	1	Swiss roll contained traces of wood tar creosote
Cake Mixture .. .. .	—	1	—	—	
Candy .. .. .	—	1	—	—	
Cereal Beverage .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Cheese .. .. .	—	7	—	—	
Chocolate .. .. .	—	1	—	—	
Chocolate Mould .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Chocolate Spread .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Christmas Puddings ..	1	8	—	—	
Coconut Ice .. .. .	—	1	—	—	
Coffee .. .. .	—	1	—	—	
Coffee and Chicory Essence	—	2	—	—	
Corn Flour .. .. .	—	1	—	—	
Cream (tested departmentally)	—	3	—	—	
Cream Cheese .. .. .	—	1	—	1	Contained only 37.1% fat

Commodity	Number Obtained		Unsatisfactory		Why Unsatisfactory
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Custard Powder .. ..	—	2	—	—	Rancid and out of condition
Dehydrated Vegetables ..	—	1	—	—	
Diabetic Nut Chocolate ..	—	1	—	—	
Dieting Biscuits .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Faggots .. ..	—	2	—	—	
Fish Cakes .. ..	—	2	—	—	
Frankfurters .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Fruit Juice .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Glucose Rose Peppermints ..	—	1	—	—	
Gravy Improver .. ..	—	3	—	—	
Groundnut Oil .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Hamburgers .. ..	1	—	—	—	
Haslet .. ..	2	4	—	—	
Horseradish, creamed ..	—	1	—	—	
Ice Cream, tested departmentally .. ..	—	110	—	—	
Ice Cream .. ..	18	1	—	—	
Ice Cream Sundae Topping	—	6	—	—	
Ice Lolly Syrup .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Iced Lollies .. ..	—	4	—	—	
Instant Bread Sauce .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Instant Dessert .. ..	—	2	—	—	
Jam .. ..	—	2	—	—	
Jelly Crystals .. ..	—	5	—	—	
Kipper Fillets, buttered ..	—	1	—	—	
Lamb tongues .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Lard .. ..	2	1	2	—	
Lemon Curd .. ..	1	—	—	—	
Lemonade .. ..	—	5	—	—	
Liquid Colouring .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Luncheon Meat .. ..	—	2	—	—	
Malt Vinegar .. ..	1	2	—	—	
Margarine .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Marzipan .. ..	—	5	—	—	
Meat Pies .. ..	—	8	—	—	
Milk Drink, flavoured ..	—	1	—	—	
Milk Ice, tested departmentally .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Milk Powder .. ..	—	1	—	1	Contained thread-like strands foreign to milk
Mint Sauce .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Mushroom Sauce .. ..	1	—	—	—	
Nutmegs, ground .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Onion Sauce .. ..	1	—	—	—	
Orange Squash .. ..	—	1	—	—	

Commodity	Number Obtained		Unsatisfactory		Why Unsatisfactory
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Parsley Sauce .. ..	1	—	—	—	Cream Cheese contained only 39.3% fat
Peas, processed .. ..	—	2	—	—	
Peppermint Tea .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Pickling Spice .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Pork Brawn .. ..	—	2	—	—	
Pork Pies .. ..	1	12	—	—	
Potato Crisps .. ..	1	5	—	—	
Potted Meat Paste .. ..	1	—	—	—	
Quick Frozen Foods .. ..	—	34	—	1	
Sage, dried .. ..	1	—	—	—	Contained undisclosed preservative 1 Ditto 1 Ditto and 13% deficient in meat content 3 Contained excessive fat Contained meat. Analyst expected it to be vegetarian
Sage and Onion Stuffing .. ..	1	1	—	—	
Salt .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Sausages .. ..	13	—	—	—	
Sausages, Beef .. ..	19	1	1	—	
Sausages, Pork .. ..	63	—	5	—	
Sausages, Tomato .. ..	1	—	1	—	
Sausage Meat .. ..	3	3	—	—	
Sausage Meat, Beef .. ..	1	—	—	—	
Sausage Meat, Pork .. ..	8	—	1	—	Contained undisclosed preservative
Sausage Rolls .. ..	—	1	—	—	Chicken Noodle Soup when prepared would contain only 0.6% chicken meat and fat
Savouries .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Self-Raising Flour .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Soft Drinks .. ..	1	11	—	—	
Soup Powders .. ..	—	12	—	1	
Steak and Kidney Pie .. ..	1	6	—	—	
Stewed Steak .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Strawberries, canned .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Sugar .. ..	—	1	—	1	Contained 2% sodium chloride
Sweets .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Table Cream .. ..	—	2	—	—	
Tea .. ..	—	1	—	—	
Thyme, dried .. ..	1	—	—	—	
Thyme and Parsley Forcing .. ..	—	1	—	—	



Commodity	Number Obtained		Unsatisfactory		Why Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal		
<b>Beer, Wines and Spirits:</b>						
Beer .. ..	1	6	—	—	Had a strength of 65.1% proof spirit Had a strength of 65% proof spirit	
Brandy .. ..	—	33*	—	—		
Cherry Wine .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Dry Ginger Ale .. ..	—	2	—	—		
Gin .. ..	1	52*	1	1		
Rum .. ..	1	44*	1	1		
Stout .. ..	1	—	—	—		
Strong Ale .. ..	—	4	—	—		
Vodka .. ..	—	7*	—	—		
Whisky .. ..	1	57*	—	—		
*Samples tested departmentally						
<b>Medicines, Tonics, etc.:</b>						
Antacid tablets .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Backache and Kidney mixture .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Brewer's Yeast .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Catarrh tablets .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Codeine tablets .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Cold mixture/tablets .. ..	—	2	—	—		
Cough mixture/pastilles .. ..	—	6	—	—		
Epsom Salts .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Friar's Balsam .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Gee's Linctus with Chlorodyne .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Glauber's Salt .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Glucose tablets .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Honey, Glycerin and Blackcurrant Syrup .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Indigestion tablets .. ..	—	2	—	—		
Linctus .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Menthol and Eucalyptus sweets .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Mosquito and Gnat Bite lotion .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Nasal Decongestant .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Nerve Tonic .. ..	—	3	—	—		
Pain Relievers .. ..	—	2	—	—		
Quinine Tonic Water .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Raspberry tablets.. ..	—	1	—	—		
Rheumatic Spray Balm .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Rose Hip Syrup .. ..	—	1	—	—		
Slimming tablets .. ..	—	1	—	—		

Commodity	Number Obtained		Unsatisfactory		Why Unsatisfactory
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Throat pastilles .. ..	—	1	—	—	Deficient in vitamin A
Tooth Essence .. ..	—	2	—	—	
Urinary Antiseptic tablets ..	—	1	—	—	
Vitamin tablets .. ..	—	2	—	1	
	175	1,636	21	29	
	1,811		50		
Previous Year ..	1,603		19		

The Food and Drugs sampling rate for the county was raised from 4 to approximately 4.5 samples per 1,000 population.

50 of the samples were unsatisfactory, some through a defect in labelling, but there has been a serious increase in samples deficient in nature, substance or quality.

Proceedings were instituted against three farmers for selling milk to which water had been added, against two pork butchers for selling sausages not of the quality demanded and also for selling sausages containing undisclosed preservative. Convictions were recorded in each case and fines totalling £91 5s. od. were imposed.

129 samples of ice cream tested during the year were up to standard but there was a remarkable variation in the fat content, different brands ranging from just over 5% to as high as 15%.

The meat content of pork sausages ranged from 56% to 95% with an average of 71%. Beef sausages had a meat content ranging from 52% to 94% with an average of 67%. 74% of all sausage sampled contained preservative. The sausage generally available in the county is of good quality but there is a growing tendency for some manufacturers to market a product of low meat content. The continued increase in the use of preservative in sausages may be due to the fact that a longer storage life is expected from sausages kept in domestic refrigerators.

In the table, of 211 samples of beer, wines and spirits, only 2 informal and 2 subsequent formal spirit samples were reported unsatisfactory. In each case the proof spirit content fell within the safeguarding provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

41 samples of prepacked medicines and drugs covering 29 varieties resulted in only 1 unsatisfactory sample due to a slight vitamin deficiency.

Although there has been an increase in the number of unsatisfactory samples to 2.7% as against 1.06% for the previous year, the system of informal sampling for departmental examination of milk, ice cream and spirits leads to some duplication and 11 formal samples shewn unsatisfactory resulted from previous informal sampling. A more accurate picture is therefore obtained by reducing the total number of unsatisfactory samples by 11, which gives a percentage of 2.15.



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